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19

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
1 16

VOL. XIX NO. 268- BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

VICEROY TO CERTIFY ENHANCED POSTAL RATES?

—:o:—

Lobby Talk Over Govt. Defeat.

SURCHARGE DUTY ON POOR MAN'S SALT.

ASSEMBLY'S CALLOUS BETRAYAL.

It is rumoured that the Viceroy may certify the rejected proposal of enhanced postal rates The acceptance by the Legislative Assembly of he proposed surcharge on the duty on salt shows how far India's "mock Parliament" is removed from the real lips of the people.

It is evident that the surging wave of natoinal indignation against that iniquitous impost—the tax on Salt—which assumed deplorable magnitude in the last year's great struggle for "free salt" for the poor man has not affected the Assembly, which is supposed to legislate for the nation, a whit.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.

"Even a worm would turn", said a back bencher belonging to Mr. Yamin Khan's United India Party in the Lobby of the Assembly when I was discussing with him the propects of voting on the Government proposal to increase postal rates. But judging by the morning voting in favour of the Government over salt, it was feared that the United India Party might again go over to the side of the Government over the postal rates, but they kept their secret well and when voting time came they flocked 'en bloc' to the "Ayes side" where the non-official elected members gathered in support of Mr. Sitarama Raju's amendment refusing sanction to increase in postal rates. Mr. Cosgrave and his two deputies ran up hither and thither but found all the duobting Thomases had already entered the popular lobby and there was none to be "pakrod".

SIR MOHAMED PLAYS HIS PART

Sir Mohammad Yakub distinguished himself by being the only elected Indian member to stanl for the Government for increasing the poor man's burden. He not only distinguished himself at the voting time, but also during the debate when he announced to a wondering House that writting of letters was one of the evils which India had taken from the West. There was no other elected Indian who could be found any where in the Chamber when three Official Whips were summoned to regiment all available votes.

VOTING ANALYSIS.

Mr. Yamin Khan's United India Party solidly voted on the popular side for the first time in the session. The difference against the Government was no less than 17. An analysis of the voting list shows that Government's 46 votes consisted of 26 officials, 10 out of 14 nominated non-officials, 9 European elected members and one Indian elected (Sir Muhammad Yakub). Out of the four nominated non-officials Mr. N. M. Joshi is in London, Mr. Jwahar Singh was absent. Sir Zulfiqarali Khan and Mr. Rafiuddin voted on the popular side. The Nationalists and Independents, of course, voted 'en bloc' for Mr. Sitarama Raju's amendment.

So far as Government was concerned the case, which was indefensible was admirably argued by Sir Joseph Bhore so much so that Sir George Schuster stated to the Assembly there was nothing for him to add. Sir Joseph confessed in the course of his speech that his estimates were largely a matter of conjecture.

GOVT. CUT UP.

Government was so much cut up at this signal defeat that they very much preferred the Assembly adjourning till to-morrow.

VICEROY TO CERTIFY?

By this defeat Government lost 90 lakhs of rupees. At the time of wiring it is not known what the Executive Council would do. According to lobby rumours Government would have this loss restored in the Council of State or have it certified by the Governor-General. A meeting of the Executive Council is being summoned to decide the Government course of action.

Early in the day Government were able to defeat by a majority of seven votes the motion of Mr. Lalchand Nawalrai for twenty-five per cent surcharge in the poor man's salt.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Sandhurst College To Be Opened Next Year.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.

The Legislative Assembly by 55 votes to 48 rejected the amendment of Mr. Lalchand Navalrai against the levy of a 25 per cent. surcharge on the excise duty on salt.—A.P.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to continue the discussion of the remaining clauses of the Finance Bill. Members were warned in the lobbies to-day that unless they expedited the debates, the House would have to sit very late in order that the Bill might be passed in due time.

SANDHURST COLLEGE.

At the question-hour, replying to Mr. S.G. Jog, Mr. Young, the Army Secretary, said that the Sandhurst College would probably be located at Dehra Dun. It was the intention to open it in the autumn of 1932, and to hold the first entrance examination in or about June 1932. The Government would make an announcement as soon as the various matters connected with the question were finally settled.

SALT CONCESSION IN RAMNAD.

Sir James Crerar replying to Mr. Bhupat Singh regarding the withdrawal of the salt concession from the two taluks of the Ramnad District, said: "The salt concession has been withdrawn from the two taluks of the Ramnad Distt. in Madras owing to very extensive removals of salt which had taken place despite warning that the concession would be withdrawn if abused. The withdrawals amounted approximately to 113,000 maunds and represented almost two years' consumption for the whole of the population of the taluks. Carts were freely used and salt was removed to distant villages outside the taluks in question. A request for an enquiry has been received from Mr. Rajagopalachariar. It has not been possible to accede to this. The Hon'ble Member is mistaken in thinking that there is any provision in the Delhi Settlement for any such enquiry.—A.P.

EXCISE DUTY ON SALT.

The House resumed discussion on Mr. Lalchand Navalrai's amendment against the enhancement of excise duty on salt.

Mr. S. C. Mitra at the outset enquired of Government whether in view of their acceptance of Mr. Morgan's amendment on 14th November, they were prepared to exempt salt from the levy of surcharge of 25 per cent.

Sir George Schuster explained that Mr. Morgan's amendment related to special duty imposed on foreign salt in March last. This duty was imposed for the definite purpose of regulating the price of foreign salt at Rs. 66 per cwt. If this duty was subjected to a 25 per cent surcharge, protection granted to salt would be much greater than that recommended by the Tariff Board. There could, therefore, be no justification for exempting excise duty from surcharge.

"PROTECTING INDIAN SALT."

Mr. Mitra said that the idea underlying the special duty on salt was to stabilise the price of foreign salt in India and give

(Continued on page 7)

BARDOLI WALK-OUT

Move To Remove Desai's Statement From Records

SURAT, Nov. 16.

After the withdrawal by the Congress the Bardoli land revenue enquiry court met at 4 p.m. today when the Government Pleader, Dewan Bahadur Thakorram Mehta, after recalling that the opposite side had withdrawn from the inquiry at a stage when the Government witness the Mamlatdar of Bardoli, was being cross-examined by Congress Counsel regarding the complaints of Rayam Khatedars, submitted that the Government side did not want to re-examine the Mamlatdar because, in his opinion, there was nothing in the cross-examination which required further elucidation.

RAYAMCASE CLOSED.

He further stated that so far as Rayam village was concerned the case was closed. However it was open for the Inquiry Officer to call more witnesses. He then requested the Inquiry Officer to lay down the procedure for further inquiry for the remaining villages. Mr. Gordon stated that he would pass orders to-morrow and adjourned the court at 4-15 p.m.

REJOINDER TO CONGRESS COUNSEL.

It is learnt that the Government Pleader will submit a lengthy statement as a rejoinder to the statement made by Mr. B. J. Desai, while withdrawing from the inquiry. The Government Pleader, it is understood will question therein the propriety of counsel for the Congress taking exception to the ruling of the Court and walking out of the Court. He will also request the Inquiry Officer to remove that last document of Counsel from the records of the Inquiry.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST SUBHAS BOSE

DACCA, Nov. 16.

Mr. Subhts Chandra Bose, who was released from the Dacca Central Jail on Saturday, on a personal security for Rs. 500, left Dacca this morning for Mymensingh. He is expected back in Dacca on November 23, to answer the charge of violating the District Magistrate's order of injunction under Section 144 Cr. P. C. which has since been withdrawn.—A. P.

MORE JAPANESE AIRCRAFT FOR MANCHURIA.

Warning To Chinese Commander.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON Nov. 16.

Tokio.—Intimation that it may be necessary to despatch additional aircraft hurriedly to Northern Manchuria has been issued by the Japanese War Office to General Machangshan, the Chinese Commander, with a warning that he will be held responsible if serious clash occurs.

The War Office further asserts that General Machangshan's cavalry threatens to envelope the Japanese right flank on Nonni River and expresses a fear that he is contemplating combined attack with the aim of cutting the railway communication in the Japanese rear.

The attack by the Chinese troops early this morning is regarded by the War Office as only a skirmish and not a general offensive.

Chinese Troops Attack Railway Station.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Nov 16.

Mukden.—The body of the Chinese raiding troops in North Manchuria last night skirted the Japanese flank and attacked the railway station hundred miles south of Anganchi, temporarily cutting all communications. They were afterwards forced back by the Japanese. The Chinese, expecting sudden Japanese advance are keeping very strict watch and have adopted a policy of harassing the Japanese at the same time building extensive system of trenches to the south of Anganchi.

JAPANESE CONSUL LEAVES TSITSIHAR.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Tokyo.—General Machangshan attacked Japanese position at Tahsing at day-break, according to urgent Japanese despatch from Harbin. Severe fighting is reported to be progressing but news is not official confirmed.

News is confirmed that Japanese Consul has left Tsitsihar owing to increasing danger of situation.—Reuter.

(EARIER NEWS ON PAGE 12.)

NIZAM PRINCES AND THEIR BRIDES

Religious Ceremony At Palais Carabacei

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Nice.—"Reshiduyom" which corresponds to the religious ceremony will take place in strictest privacy between the sons of the Nizam of Hyderabad and the ex-Calipn's daugnter and niece, at Palais Carabacel on November 19 after which it is expected that the Princesses will join their husbands.

The date of departure to India is still not fixed owing to the difficulty of obtaining passage for such a large party now that the Round Table Conference is ending.

AUSTRALIAN TEST MATCH PLAYER FOR ENGLAND.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Sydney.—Alan Fairfax, the Test match cricketer, has accepted Accrington Club's offer of salary, which is believed to be £20 per week. Fairfax leaves for England in March.

S. AFRICAN CRICKETERS IN AUSTRALIA.

Rain Interferes With Play.

(Special Cable.)

SYDNEY, Nov. 16.

In the match between South Africans and New South Wales which commenced on Friday stumps were drawn early owing to rain after South Africans had made 190 for three in their second innings.

Scores:—South Africans: 425 and 190 for three (Curnow 0[illegible] not out).

Roy's Trial In Jail Held Legal.

JUDGE'S RULING.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 16.

Mr. Hamilton, Special Judge passed orders regarding the legal objections taken by M. N. Roy's Counsel Mr. D. P. Sinha holding Cawnpore court has jurisdiction to try Roy and also holding trial in jail was perfectly legal. The judge held neither the sanction nor the complaint defective for want of Roy's real name in them. The next date is 19th.

CLOSING CROSS RATE

London. Nov. 16.

The Closing Cross rate London on New York to-day is 3.77

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY

New York, Nov. 16.

Previous Closing Rate	6.46
To-day's Opening Rate	6.42
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	6.40
Difference	—.06
Broach Expectattion A./M.	132

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

Previous Closing Rate	4.67
To-day's Opening Rate	4.62
Difeeence	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	4.56
Difference	—.11

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 16.

Silver Ready	18
Lower	3 9/16
Silver Forward	17 15/16
Lower	3 7/16

Market.—America heavy sold. India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

1st Settlement	61	0	0
2nd Settlement	57	8	0
3rd Settlement	26	5	6

"MUSLIM" BOYCOTT OF FEDERAL COMMITTEE TO END.

Sankey's Rebuff To Jinnah

BENN REMINDS DELEGATES OF IRWIN'S PLEDGE TO INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The morning's meeting of Federal Structure Sub-Committee was attended not only by all members of that Committee, but interest was so great that practically all other delegates were present to watch the proceedings.

Lord Sankey at the outset emphasised the importance of ascertaining the delegates' views on four subjects mentioned, viz., Army, Foreign Affairs, Finance and Commercial discrimination, and reminded the Committee that every word of the Premier's declaration of last January stood to-day.

He said that unless the delegates' views were known it would be quite impossible to put these matters into shape for submission to Parliament, though on the subject of finance he realised that, in present world situation, it might be wise to express opinions in a most general way.

Lord Sankey thought that discussions need not take very long, and thereafter the Premier would be able to make declaration and wind up the plenary session. Lord Sankey added "No body need be committed to anything. All we want is indication of views."—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

Government's anxiety that before the Round Table Conference dispersed, such subjects as Army, External Affairs, Finance and Commercial discrimination should be discussed by the Federal Structure Sub-Committee was expressed at the morning session of the Committee by both Lord Sankey and the Premier, the latter remarking that it filled him with very disturbed feelings that the Conference should disperse without surveying these questions.

Lord Reading also expressed the view that it would be most regretable if the views of the delegates were not ascertained, while Mr. Wedgwood Benn, who was supported by Mr. Lees-Smith, expressed great satisfaction that as the Premier had already stated, the Government's policy was not affected by changes resulting from the general election.

BENN'S WARNING TO GOVT.

Mr. Benn proceeded to remind the Government that if the Federal Structure Sub-Committee ceased, that would not only be the end of the Conference but the end of the method of Conference, which was essential part of the Government's policy. He, therefore, hoped that the view expressed by Lord Sankey would prevail.

MR. JINNAH SPEAKS FOR MUSLIMS.

Mr. Jinnah pointed out that the Muslim members of Committee were unable to assume responsibility of agreeing to the discussion of subjects mentioned without consulting the delegation. The Mussalmans were as ready as anyone to further India's constitutional advance and the Mussalman members did not wish to create avoidable difficulties but they felt that they must consult the delegation.

It was, therefore, agreed that Committee should adjourn till afternoon.

Mr. Jinnah pointed out that the Moslems had expected reports on federal finance, federal court and legislature to be taken up today, saying that various suggestions made at the last meeting had not been finally approved.

The Chairman agreed to take up the matter on Wednesday.

The debate then continued on the question whether the four subjects already mentioned should be taken up.

READING HAS HIS SAY.

Lord Reading, supporting, expressed the opinion that it would be most unsatisfactory if the Premier were called on to make his knal observations without the indication of the views of the delegates themselves and said. "I would also like to know the views of the Indian representatives regarding certain matters on which I took a strong view and upon which there are doubtless arguments to be adduced, to the contrary. I would like to hear them and see if they have in any way been affected by my opinion and the opinion of delegation which last session I represented, which is in rather more difficult position now, because, after all, we are all supporters of the National Government."

Lord Reading thought that the Secretary of State would perhaps be more desirous than anyone of hearing these views because the great burden of responsibility fell on him. Lord Reading thought it inconceivable that the Committee could separate without hearing the views and suggested that the present time was the best possible opportunity.

BENN ON IRWIN'S PLEDGE.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn, pleading that the discussion should go on reminded the Committee of Lord Irwin's pledge that the Conference would enjoy unfettered right of examining the whole problem in all its bearings with the knowledge that its labours would not be academic. He said that it was not the responsibility of any community in India, but of the Government and its responsibility, which must be assumed if the problem was to be treated successfully.

Mr. Lees Smith, who, supporting, pointed out that this was his first contribution to the proceedings, though he had attended the Federal Structure Sub-Committee from the outset, said that the question was whether the method of negotiation was to continue. He urged that the time allowed for debate should not be restricted.

SIT WITH MENTAL RESERVATION.

The Premier, affirming the Government's desire to hear the delegates' opinions, urged the members not to allow the fact that the communal question was undecided, to prevent them from giving expression to them. "They can make their position clear that all they do now is with the reserve that until other matter is setled. They must participate in the discussions with that reserve. I think that will safeguard them sufficiently and en-

(Continued on page 7.)

COMMONS AND R. T. C.

Reports Before Parliament This Week

LONDON, Nov. 16.

In the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare announced at question time that the Round Table Conference reports would probably be considered by the Commons this week after recording failure to secure agreement and further the Report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee. He said that he was unable to give the date of the termination of the session and asked the House to await Mr. MacDonald's statement on the proceedings of the Conference.—Reuter.

U. P. KISANS AUTHORIZED TO START NO-RENT CAMPAIGN.

Congress Decision.

COUNCIL OF ACTION FORMED WITH PANDIT JAWAHARLAL.

CONGRESS DECISION.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

The Council of the U. P. Congress Committee held prolonged confidential meetings yesterday and to-day. Among those present were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Messrs. Gobind Ballabh Pant, Sherwani, Suprakash, Persottam Das, B. Krisendutt, Paliwal Balkrishan Sharma and Harihar-nath Sastri. The following resolutions were passed.

"The Council having heard statements of representatives of the Allahabad District regarding their conference with Government officials and having considered the correspondence with the Local Government regarding the agrarian situation in the Province is of opinion that the attitude of the Government is thoroughly unsatisfactory and unless sufficient relief is forthcoming to alleviate the distress of the peasantry, they will have no alternative but to withhold payment of rent and revenue.

The Council, therefore, authopending negotiations with Government, definite advice is being sought by agriculturists with regard to payment of "kharif" demand.

The Council, therefore, authorises the Allahabad District Congress Committee to advise agriculturists to withhold payment of rent and revenue during the pendency of the present negotiations. The Council also authorises that a sub-committee be appointed at Lucknow to issue such directions to the Allahabad District Congress Committee as the situation may from time to time demand. The sub-committee is further empowered to consider the agrarian situation in other districts and give permission to take defensive action where and when necessary.

It is understood that the sub-committee will consist of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Messrs. P. D. Tandon, Sherwani, Gobind Ballab Pant, V. N. Tewary, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, K. D. Paliwal and Mohanlal Saxena.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru leaves by the Punjab Mail to-day for Calcutta.—A. P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First, Sixteen Words

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For Each Additional Word.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

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Situations Vacant

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE for the Ahmedabad Municipal Girls' High School on a monthly salary of Rs. 75/- in the grade of Rs. 75-5-100. Apply to the CHAIRMAN, School Board, Ahmedabad Municipality.
A 3918

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One highly qualified CHEMIST, competent to analyse and keep Technical Control on the manufacture of Dairy Produce. Foreign experience preferred. Apply giving full particulars with regard to experience and practical work stating minimum salary acceptable to R. E. I. DAIRY, Dayalbagh, Agra.
A 3919

WANTED—HONEST RELIABLE AGENTS by Swadeshi Insurance Company on liberal commission and salary given upto Rs. 700 for substantial guaranteed business. Apply Box No. 1252, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6225

WANTED—ORGANISERS to enlist members for the credit bond department on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. Bond holders may get loans at 9 per cent. No secondaries. Deposits deducted from loans and not required in advance. Apply with one anna stamp to THE METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., 172, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and CAPABLE GENTLEMEN with winning demeanour as DISTRICT AGENTS on liberal commission terms. Good prospects for right men. Plans attractive, premium rates almost lowest in India and privileges to policyholders unique. Apply to:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank Limited, (Incorporated in Germany), Largest Life Office of the Continent of Europe. Head Office for India: Qutab Road, Delhi Post Box No. 117.
3848 C.

WANTED—EDUCATED and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on salary and commission from Deccan, Kandesh, Surat and Karnatak for THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, FOUNDED BY THE LATE LAJPAT RAI & PT. MOTILAL NEHRU. Apply BRANCH SECRETARY, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 21109.
A T

WANTED—A SUB-AGENT in Bombay for superior quality Belgian Biscuits, Phoenix Brand. All varieties. Merchants want to keep stock preferred. Immediate delivery of some stock lying in Bombay. Apply stating references to INDO GLOBE TRADING CO., 59, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

Educational

SUCCESS, GUARANTEED in Cambridge and Matriculation Examinations this year. Fees charged on success. Anyone can pass. PRINCIPAL. CAMBRIDGE AND MATRIC CLASSES, Mulji Jetha Building, Princess Street.
E R6184

WANTED—TO KNOW that THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Apply for the prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
A 3814

Loans

PARTNER WANTED—Wanted a Partner with Rs. 3,000 only for a excellent profitable business. Apply Box No. 1251, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6224

Profession

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope.

Wanted.

WANTED—PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS in Hypnotism and Auto Suggestion from experienced and qualified persons. Medical men preferred. Reply stating fees to Box No. 1250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R 6222

Personal.

LEFT GRAND HOTEL.
MAHMOUD BEY, the well-known Egyptian Spiritualist, has removed himself from Grand Hotel and will carry on his business and his consultation in Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, opposite New Custom House. His charges will be the same Rs. 5 for his wonderful reading and spiritual answers for three questions.
Tel. No. 23350. R6153

Property For Sale

WANT TO SELL OR HIRE—Cheap, well equipped PRINTING PRESS in Bombay. Monotype Machines worked by electric motors. Apply HERALD, Poona.
N R 6221

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS.
Of the AHIMSA TRADING AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES, LTD.,

As owing to disputes between the Promoters and Directors on the one hand and the Managing Agents on the other and also on account of trouble from the staff and on account of the present conditions it has been found that the Company's business cannot be commenced. With a view to dissolve the Company the Managing Agents are ready and willing to refund from their own pocket to the shareholders the money paid by them on the shares purchased by them. The shareholders are therefore requested to register their claims within a fortnight for such refund with Messrs. MANUBHAI MANOHAR & CO., Attorneys for the Managing Agents at their address at 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BENICHAND AND CO.,
Managing Agents.
The Ahimsa Trading & Cottage Industries Ltd.
3922

MORVI RAILWAY.

SLEEPERS TENDER NOTICE.

MORVI RAILWAY INVITES TENDERS for supply of 70,000 (Seventy thousand), HALF ROUND SLEEPERS, of the best Samtal Jodka Teak or Nepal Sal of the standard Meter Gauge dimensions of not less than 6' x 9" x 4½", to be delivered by the end of April, 1932, certain, delivery to commence from February 1932, at the rate of 20,000 to 25,000 sleepers per month.
Tenders should reach the STORES SUPERINTENDENT, Morvi, not later than Wednesday, the 9th December, 1931 with Rs. 300 as earnest money.
Stores Superintendent's Office, Morvi. Dated, 13th November, 1931. 3920

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Screen's Sublime Lovers
CLAUDETTE COLBERT, FRED MARCH
IN
"HONOUR AMONG LOVERS"
A Pretty Secretary in Love with her boss, marries a weak play-boy, and tries to remain true to him.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Why did he dare not fall in love
WILLIAM POWELL
IN
"SHADOW of the LAW"
Two women want him—one for his money, one for his love.
And the Law wants him for a life term in jail.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Two Mad Hatters
BERT WHEELER & ROBT WOOLSEY
IN
"CRACKED NUTS"
All-Talking, All-Laughing Radio Picture.

Grand Opening Night Grand Opening Night.
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD,
RIPON THEATRE
FRIDAY, 20-11-31 AT 9-30 P.M.
NEW DRAMA by Mr. N. V. KULKARNI.
"Kanho Patra"
Also on Sat. 21-11-31 at 4 P.M.
and
Sunday 22-11-31 at 3-30 P.M.
Plans Open at the Theatre,
from 8 to 11 A.M. & 4 to 8 P.M.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED by the undersigned that the business in oil which the undersigned was carrying on in the name of CASSUM HAJI MITHA & CO., at Katha Bazar has been CLOSED, and the undersigned will not be responsible for any dealings whatever hereafter with that firm.
16-11-1931
SULEMAN CASSUM HAJI MITHA
Proprietor.
Cassum Haji Mitha & Co.
R 6220

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

Major R. J. VYNER, having left the services of this Association as from the 15th instant, it is hereby notified that the authority granted to him to sign cheques and to conduct the business of the Association is hereby CANCELLED.
All communications in connection with the affairs of the Association should be addressed to the SECRETARY, W. I. A. A., 32, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, by designation and not by name.
A. W. BARKER,
Chairman,
W. I. A. A.
3921

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J./
Suit No. 2101 of 1930.

Messrs. J. MORISON & CO. ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
JOHN F. FERNANDES, Esq., ... Defendants
To
JOHN F. FERNANDES, Esq.,
Karkee,
Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against you and three others as defendants to recover a sum of Rs. 1,407/- with interest and costs.
You are therefore hereby required to appear in Court on the 2nd day of December, 1931, at 11 o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate to defend the above suit failing which the suit will be heard 'exparte' and a decree will be passed against you on account of your non-appearance.

Bombay dated this 16th day of November, 1931.

Yours faithfully,
MANSUKHLAL MEHTA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3923

MIRACLES IN YOGISM.
1. Questions marvellously read and precisely answered.
2. Chronic diseases and all miseries radically cured.
3. Photos of dead or alive miraculously revealed.
Rs. 5 for 4 questions.
Consult Prof. R. A. Gill, personally or by post. Room No. 7, 2nd floor, Dorrigar Building, opp. Crawford Market, Bombay 1.

N. Y. K. LINE.
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Genoa Maru	6785	11 Nov.	22 Nov.
*Tokushima Maru	5976	18 ,,	2 Dec.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@30 Nov.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 13 Dec.
x Iyo ,,	5962	1 Dec.	14 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10500	... ..	@28 Dec.
*Tottori ,,	5973	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
*Nagato Maru	5901	19 Dec.	3 Jan.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru	10000	26 Nov.	13 Dec.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	14 Dec.	30 Dec.

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Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Asama Maru	22000	9 Dec.	15 Dec.
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"Touch The People."

FOLK SONGS OF GUJARAT AND KATHIAWAR.

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic)

At a crowded meeting of Gujerati scholars and literatures, Sjt. G. Badheka of Bhavanagar, recited some of the old and modern folk-songs. He explained the different varieties of songs, sung on different ocasions by different communitieh. He traced the chief characteristics of the folk-songs of a "Bharvad" of a "Brahmin fo Nagars and of "Dheds". He conclude with a spirited rendering of martial ballad of the old hard Pattabhai of Bhavnagar who described the valour of the "Gohis" Rajputs.

Kavi Khabardar, who presided on the occasion during the course of a thoughtful speech pointed out that poems and compositionh of modern scholars and literatures would be futile if they failed to touch the mind and heart of the people. For vitality to this work they must be insisted, "touch the people".

JUSTIFYING FLOGGING FOR POLITICALS!

"In Accordance With Rules Of Punjab Jail Manual."

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE ON "LIBERAL POLICY" OF N. W. F. P. JAIL ADMINISTRATION

PESHAWAR, Nov. 14.

The following communique is issued to-day.

The attention of the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, has been drawn to certain allegations that have recently appeared in the jails of the North-West Frontier Province. These allegations are entirely without foundation and the Chief Commissioner takes this opportunity of issuing an authoritative denial of them.

BAR FETTERS FOR POLITICALS

It has been alleged, for instance, that by way of unfair and discriminating treatment between political and ordinary prisoners, the former are invariably fettered. This allegation is completely devoid of truth. In accordance with rules in the Punjab Jail Manual, bar fetters are imposed on all convicts with sentences of rigorous imprisonment of three years and over. Bar fetters are replaced by chain fetters on the completion of a certain period of sentence and these latter are also subsequently removed except for labour outside the jail precincts. Prisoners in certain classes are not fettered unless awaiting trial under specified sections of the Indian Penal Code relating to more serious offences.

RESTRICTION OF INTERVIEWS.

It has also been alleged that undue restrictions are placed on political prisoners in the matter of interviews. This too is incorrect. No departure from the rules is made in any of the jails and by a recently issued executive order special facilities are given to prisoners of good behaviour to interview their friends at times when they would not otherwise be entitled to do so on a strict interpretation of the jail rules.

IN DEFENCE OF FLOGGING.

The most serious allegation, however, levelled against the jail administration of the Province is that in the case of political prisoners flogging is resorted to as punishment on the slightest pretext and the Chief Commissioner is glad to have this opportunity of issuing a categorical denial of it. Instances have occurred recently of grave misconduct by prisoners within the jails which have amounted to incitement to mutiny and which have led in the case of the Mardan subjail to open defiance of the rules by all classes of the inmates and forcible resistance to the authority of the Joint Deputy Commissioner and the jail officials. The Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the jail authorities have done all in their power on such occasions, first to dissuade the principal offenders from this course of action and that it has been as a final and unavoidable measure only that the ringleaders have been flogged. Flogging in each case has been carried out in strict conformity with the rules and regulations. Chief Commissioner has satisfied himself that the treatment accorded to all prisoners in the jails of the North-West Frontier Province, political or otherwise, is governed strictly by the rules in the Punjab Jail Manual with the only exception that a more liberal policy is adopted in regard to diet and interviews than is contemplated in the jail manual.

"THEIR DIFFICULT TASK".

Finally certain scurrilous news items have been published in which allegations of a personal nature have been made against the Senior Jail Officials. It has been alleged that these officials have gone out of their way deliberately to ill-treat political prisoners and that personal animosity is displayed in their relations with these prisoners. The Chief Commissioner is satisfied that these personal allegations are entirely baseless and that the officials in question are discharging their difficult task with the utmost forbearance compatible with the efficient administration of the jails and maintenance of discipline within them.—A. P.

JUDGES' FLING AT LEGISLATURE.

Plea Of Want Of Jurisdiction.

INCOME-TAX AUTHORITIES' "INJUSTICE" IN SIND.

KARACHI, Nov. 13.

A serious piece of injustice done by the Income Tax authorities was adversely commented upon by the appellate bench of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, which in admitting its inability to grant relief under the law referred to certain powers not conferred by the legislature on the highest court of justice in Sind.

"There is no apparent reason," observed Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, one of the two judges constituting the bench, "why no Court in or outside Sind should be vested with power to perform their duties, and I can only express a hope that this want of jurisdiction will be cured at an early date."

INCOME-TAX OFFICER'S "NO".

The facts of the case briefly were: The firm of Khemchand Ramdas received a letter by post on November 9, 1928, intimating that an adverse order had been passed against them by the appellate office of Income Tax; that order was dated November 7 1928, and the intimation was issued from the Income Tax Office on the following day. The firm made an application for a copy of the order on November 22 and received the copy on December 10. Khemchand Ramdas then made an application to the Commissioner of Income Tax for a reference to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind under Section 66 (2) and made the necessary deposit. The Commissioner of Income Tax rejected his application on the ground that it was made on December 9th, more than a month after the date on which the appellate order was passed and that it was therefore out of time.

APPEAL TO JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

The assessee filed an appeal against the order of the Commissioner of Income Tax in the Judicial Commissioner's Court with a prayer that the Commissioner of Income Tax be ordered to refer to the Court for its decision the law arising out of the appellate order.

The two judges composing the bench, namely Mr. R. B. Milne and Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, delivered separate but concurring judgments.—A. P.

NO FREEDOM THROUGH R. T. C.

BOMBAY NAVJAWAN'S MANIFESTO.

On the eve of the Bombay Navjawan Conference, the local Navjawan Bharat Sabha has issued a manifesto in the course of which it is stated:—

The standard of revolt against foreign mination was raised, and under its aegis thousands of young men and women plunged into the Civil Disobedience Movement and went to jail with the earnest hope of seeing this country free. The Navjawan Bharat Sabha throughout the country had not a small part to play in the process of agitation and political upheaval. Many a young man was arrested on its programme of defying the lawless laws, in bringing out unauthorised literature to assert the freedom of press, in preaching the forest satyagraha in order to vindicate the right of the peasants and in rousing the people from their lethargy. But bitter disappointment awaited them at the end of an year of struggle.

NO FREEDOM THROUGH R. T. C.

Freedom for India can never come from negotiations at the Round Table Conference. A relentless uncompromising struggle alone could lead us to Independence. Such a struggle could only be started and carried on by the active support of the masses. The

PROGRAMME FOR MASSES.

masses form the overwoelming majority of our population. They could inly be roused and mo ilized with a programme incorporating specific demands for a material change in their existing conditions. It is necessary that the struggle should be started on the basis of these demands so that there may be no room for betrayal at the critical juncture.

THE WEATHER.

POONA, Nov. 16.

The weather has been generally dry over the country except for the three-quarters of an inch of rain at Pamba. Yesterday's depression in the Central Arabian Sea has become unimportant.

Forecast:—Generally dry weather will continue.—A. P.

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Field, Factory & Workshop.

—:o:—

A. I. T. U. C—The Splits—Present Policy —Amsterdam View—
How British Labour Takes Defeat—U. S. Unemployment
—Factories In Bombay Presidency—Com pensation Statistics
—Class Struggle of Salaried Employees

INDIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

How Amsterdam Looks At It.

F. T. U.) Last year, when the had succeeded in disrupting the Indian trade union centre, the Communists at once proceeded to draw up a programme for their own national centre, the "All-India Trade Union Congress (A. I.T.U.C.) At the very first Executive Meeting of the centre, however, there was much ardour and eventually it was decided, in accordance with the ascertained desires of the national centre and its affiliated unions, to declare forthwith a general strike on a specific day on behalf of the fulfilment of the whole of this programme. The exact date of this strike, it was declared, "is to be fixed at a subsequent meeting of the Executive in consultation with the representatives from affiliated trade unions."

SPLIT WITHIN.

Since then the first Executive meeting has been held, but instead of fixing the date of a strike, as announced, the meeting was the occasion of a split within the Communist Movement, and the adoption of about 30 resolutions. The general tenor of these resolutions makes it probable that the history of the Communist trade unions in India will be much the same as of those formed earlier in China; after first showing the utmost enthusiasm for the action and methods of Moscow, the movement becomes gradually conscious of national characteristics and needs: in fact, it claims the autonomy which the International Federation of Trade Unions, unlike Moscow, has always granted its affiliated centres. The President of the A.I.T.U.C. declared that "workers in India should be prepared to learn from every quarter and even accept help from any part of the world; but they should not surrender to the dictates of either Amsterdam or Moscow."

HINT TO MOSCOW.

The Indian trade unions were not affiliated with Amsterdam at the time of the split and since then they have always been in very close contact with Moscow, maintaining intimate relations both with the Moscow Anti-Imperialist League and with the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat! It is evident, therefore, that this hint can only apply to Moscow: all the more, in fact because the International Federation of Trade Unions (I. F. T. U.), also unlike the Red International of Labour Unions, is in the fullest sympathy with the next words of the President of the A. I. T. U. C., that "India will have to work out her own methods and adapt herself to her environment and her own special needs."

BRITISH SUPPORT.

Most of the above-mentioned resolutions of the A. I. T. U. C., (the 44-hour week, the introduction of minimum wages of Rs. 50 for skilled workers and Rs. 40 for unskilled, social insurance, the nationalisation of the land, public utilities, mineral resources and banks) are by no means more advanced than the policy which the I. F. T. U. also considers advisable for the Indian working class. The warm support given by the British T. U. C. to the Indian working class—it had never failed to remind the Labour Government of its duties to them—will be seen from the recent Trade Union Congress at Bristol, where Indian delegates spoke at length and a resolution was carried condemning the attitude of the British Government towards those in India who have tried to organise the workers there, and demanding the release of the Meerut prisoners.

SECESSION.

On the occasion of the above-mentioned Executive meeting, about 10 or 12 organisations seceded from the centre and combined to form a separate group. At a special meeting these organisations passed resolutions in which, inter alia, they declared for the boycotting of the International Labour Conferences at Geneva and for the nomination of delegates to the next meeting of the Anti-Imperialist League and the Pan-Pacific Secretariat; they also denounced the Round Table Conference.

THE A. I. T. U. F.

The split within the national centre which seceded from the national trade union holding the views of Amsterdam is now an accomplished fact, while the India Trades Union Federation, the old centre which is in sympathy with Amsterdam, is steadily increasing its membership. A propaganda campaign was started by this centre some time ago to consolidate the trade unions throughout the country, and is being conducted with great energy; there is good reason to hope that India will soon have a trade union movement which will again be able to speak in the name of the whole of the Indian working class and will be based on a united policy and common tactics.

NUMBER OF WORKLESS ON THE RISE.

Unemployment In America.

(I. F. T. U.) The American Federation of Labour (A. F. of L.) has announced that the usual autumn gain in employment has not occurred this year. In normal years unemployment among trade unionists usually reaches its lowest point by August or September, but this year the number out of work, according to the latest A. F. of L. figures, is still well above the spring level. W. Green, the president of the A. F. of L., has issued the following comment on this fact: "Our final figures show more out of work than in July, although preliminary reports had suggested a possible improvement. And the preliminary figures for the first half of September show another slight increase in unemployment. Industrial unemployment has increased steadily since May. Our weighted figures since the spring low point are as follows: May 17.1 per cent. unemployed; June, 19.2: July 18.8; August (final 19.2 September (preliminary) 19.5. Without the usual autumn gain in employment, prospects for the winter are even more serious. There is little hope for further improvement this year. Farmers also laid off some of their help in September with the end of summer harvesting, so that in agriculture and industry unemployment has increased by about 350,000 from July to September and we estimate that nearly 5,600,000 in the United States are now without work.

Some trades, however, show seasonal improvement. In clothing trades 45 per cent. of those unemployed in August are now back at work, although 15 per cent. of the membership are still unemployed. A few other trades showed very slight gains—food industries, manufacturing service industries, street transportation. But unemployment increased in building, metal trades, on railroads and in water transportation, counteracting the gains in other industries. Some trades are suffering especially.

In building unemployment has been increasing since June and 52 per cent. are now out of work. The water transport trades, longshoremen and seamen, have 33 per cent. out of work, in metal trades 31 per cent. are unemployed and in manufacturing 30 per cent. In printing there has been as yet no change for the better."

New Zealand And Unemployment Relief.

Some time ago there was keen interest in New Zealand in the question of how best to secure the help of the community in providing the funds required to support the unemployed. Now, however, a law has been passed of which the chief clause is that, apart from a general flat-rate tax of £1 on all men over 20 years of age, a further tax of 1d. on every 6s. 8d. or parts of 6s. 8d. is to be levied on the wages and salaries of all workers of both sexes. The law levies a similar tax on all other income accruing to persons who are not excluded from the first-named special tax (since there are of course certain exceptions) and also on the incomes of all women when such incomes exceed £250—(I.F. T.U.)

OUT BUT NOT DOWN.

How British Labour Takes Defeat

By Air Mail.)

The "Daily Herald" writes:—

Labour has had what the Duke of Wellington called "a damned good hiding."

But no one knew better than the Duke that if you can take a good hiding without losing your morale you may win out in the long run. He was taking of Blucher's defeat at Ligny, and Ligny was the prelude to the victory of Waterloo.

Labour has been well and truly beaten. And if it is to turn present defeat into future victory, it has got to learn its lessons and to begin at once the preparation to retrieve the disaster of this October.

The first step in preparation is to face the facts. Despite the proverb it is not easy to be wise after the event. It calls, amongst other things, for ruthless intellectual honesty.

So let us have no chatter of excuses. Whatever part this, that or the other Tory dodge or Tory fable may have played in increasing the huge majority, none of them can be held guilty of the general result.

The plain fact is that we have been beaten at every point of the field. The Tories, with the aid of their allies, have beaten us in organisation, in propaganda, in generalship.

That means that there must be from top to bottom a thorough searching of consciences, a thorough overhauling of machinery.

CLOSE THE RANKS.

No recriminations, no divisions. Unity is the first essential, and the depleted ranks must close solidly. But nothing must be allowed to stand in the way of proper preparation for the next fight.

Side by side with it must go solid educational work. Panic is bred of ignorance. And it is very largely Labour's own fault if it is still so easy to stampede the electorate.

Policy needs to be brought up to date and adapted to the existing economic situation of the world.

The tasks are plain enough, and if they are tackled boldly and wisely there is no need for despair, or even for despondency.

The figures of seats exaggerate the truth. The Party has under 60 seats. But even at such a time over 6,000,000 of the manhood and womanhood of Britain stand staunchly Labour. It is not good for the country that so large a body of opinion should be so under-represented in Parliament.

Meanwhile there are grim times ahead. The Government, with its colossal majority, has problems to face that cannot be solved by weight of numbers, that call for the highest qualities of intellect and statesmanship.

They are problems of a new world, of a new situation. They can only be solved by the application of new ideas.

TORIES IN POWER.

The immediate tragedy of this election is that at such a moment it entrusts the control of the country to a Party which brings to the work of the future the ideas of the past.

Mr. MacDonald still tries to believe that it is no Party victory. The Tories will speedily undeceive him. The Tory Party has not only a clear but a crushing majority over every other section and group. And the Tory Party exists to put into practice Tory doctrines.

It will insist upon a "full-blooded" programme. That will mean a rise in the cost of living, a lowering of real wages. But it will not begin to solve the national problems.

To apply the methods of Toryism to the present situation is like trying to tune up a motor engine with a sledgehammer.

For the next few years the country will suffer from that folly. Then Labour's chance will come again.

And next time it must be ready to seize it: ready not merely to win power, but ready for the task that follows the winning of power.

FACTORIES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Annual Report For The Year 1930.

The number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased during the year from 1751 to 1785, 83 being added to and 49 being removed from the Register, says the Chief Inspector of Factories in his Annual Factory Report for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1930. There was an increase of nearly 2 per cent. in the number of factories as compared with an increase of 5.4 per cent. in the previous year. Four cotton mills were started in Ahmedabad. The number of factories that actually worked was 1550 as compared with 1543 in the previous year. Of these 792 were perennial and 758 seasonal. Two hundred and twenty-eight of the perennial and 644 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry.

The number of operatives employed in all industries as ascertained from the annual returns from the factories was 370,704 as compared with 366,029 in the previous year. The number employed in the textile industry was 243,945. Compared with the previous year there was a notable increase of 9210 in the day shifts in the Bombay mills due to more settled conditions and a recovery from the dislocating strikes of the preceding two years. In Ahmedabad a number of mills again worked double shifts for varying periods throughout the year. The maximum number of persons employed on these was 8723 with a daily average of 4604. Double shifts were started in Bombay and Sholapur towards the close of the year, an additional 5564 men in Bombay and 655 in Sholapur being employed in the month of December.

The number of women employed was 77,965 as against 74,924 in the previous year. The number of children totalled 4389 against 4527. There was thus an increase of 4 per cent. in the number of women employed, while that of children showed a decrease of 3 per cent.

SANITATION AND VENTILATION.

Several sanitary improvements have taken place in Ahmedabad but a large extension of the drainage system and water supply is necessary before really satisfactory conditions can be obtained in the mills, says the Chief Inspector. Further progress in improving working conditions in the mills by the installation of ventilating and cooling plants was made, although a greater advance has taken place in Ahmedabad than in other centres. About 14 lakhs of rupees have been spent in the last few years by the older Ahmedabad mills in this direction, whilst the new mills have all been equipped with efficient plants at a cost of about 10 lakhs of rupees. The experiment with loom punkahs in a Bombay mill has not been a success, although several weavers appreciate them and are keen to maintain them in operation. Natural ventilation in several of the smaller factories was increased. Four mills installed vacuum stripping plant to remove the dust liberated during the stripping process in the card rooms.

WAGES AND STRIKES.

The year was somewhat exceptional in the fact that no textile of grave magnitude occurred. Wages in the textile industry were generally steady and the fall in commodity prices should enable the Bombay mill operatives to make a quicker economic recovery from their disastrous experience of the two preceding years than would otherwise have been the case.

ACCIDENTS.

The total number of accidents during the year was 6454 against 6282 in 1929. Forty-two out of the reported accidents were fatal, 1256 serious and 5156 minor. Although the total number of accidents reported and the number of persons injured showed a slight increase, the rate of accidents per 100 persons employed was slightly below that of the previous year, that is, 1.70 against 1.72. The number of fatal accidents was with one exception the smallest in the last 7 years. There was a welcome fall from 773 to 672 in the number of accidents caused by the ordinary textile machinery in the mills despite a greater volume of employment.

HOUSING AND WELFARE.

Very little advance was made during the year in the matter of housing provision due, in part to the prevailing trade depression. Ahmedabad has been more fortunate than most centres and the conditions there offer wide possibilities in the direction of the erection of decent housing for the operatives. The new mills have been erected on the outskirts of the City, where land is relatively cheap. It is understood that the Municipality and the millowners are further considering the problem. The general volume of welfare work undertaken in factories appears to have increased, although a few concerns that were formerly very active in this direction have had to curtail expenditure for financial reasons.

A hospital and a creche costing about Rs. 20,000 were built by the Asoka Mill, Ahmedabad, whilst the New Swadeshi and Sarangpur Mills have spent about Rs. 10,000 in building schools and dispensaries. Several mills in Ahmedabad built creches during the year, whilst three more schools were opened. Several of the Bombay creches were temporarily closed, but at the end of the year, creche accommodation had been provided by 24 mills, this being an increase of 9 over the previous year. This increase was mainly due to the decision to provide a creche in each mill of the E D. Sassoon group.

Six of the best Ahmedabad mill creches provide excellent accommodation for 347 infants, whilst 9 other mills have provided good facilities for 685 infants. Fair arrangements have been made for 671 infants in 22 other mill creches. Seven excellent creches have been provided by the Sholapur mills, but no progress has been made in Barsi. In Bombay 33 mills employing 75,000 persons have combined to secure a "visual education service." The objects of the service are the stimulation of the interest of the workers in the elimination of the factors that adversely affect their health, efficiency, and earning capacity, or interfere with their individual progress towards a higher standard of living. These objects are sought to be achieved by a series of posters dealing with the most common causes of efficiency, etc., and the results are measured by the suggestions received from the workers on the subject of the posters.

PROSECUTIONS.

The full-time Inspectors prosecuted eight factories for irregular employment of women and 2 factories for the irregular employment of children. These resulted in 101 and 16 convictions respectivey. Proceedings were also instituted against 10 factories for failure to comply with the safety requirements of the Act.—"Labour Gazette."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION STATISTICS, 1929

The Workmen's Compensation Statistics for the year 1929 together with a note on the working of the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, published by the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, are reprinted below:

The year under report was the 5th complete year of the working of the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act, and it is gratifying to find some improvement in the number of returns from employers in certain provinces. In Bombay 89 per cent. of the factories which were subject to the operation of the Act, submitted returns as against 78 per cent in 1928. The number of defaulters in this respect in Bengal fell from 183 in 1928 to 79 in 1929. The Burma report, however, says that "difficulty is still being experienced in collecting the returns and the advisability of prosecuting under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code was brought to the notice of Deputy Commissioners and other officers collecting the returns, but no prosecutions were reported." It adds that many of the returns received were found to be incorrectly filled and had to be sent back to employers.

The total number of cases coming under the purview of statement I increased from 16,768 in 1928 to 18,865 in 1929 and the corresponding figures of total compensation paid during the year rose from Rs. 10.95.730 in 1928 to Rs. 12,60,164 in 1929. There seems little doubt that the Act is gradually becoming more widely known. The Madras report says that "in an increasing proportion of cases employers themselves now take the initiative in complying with the Act as is proved by the fact that there has been a decrease by nearly one-half in the number of proceedings instituted for the recovery of compensation and an increase by nearly 50 per cent. in the number of cases of deposit of compensation under section 8-(1)."

Conditions in the United Provinces, however, seem to be different. It appears that owing to their illiteracy, the workmen there are not always able to get due compensation from their employers. It is suggested by one of the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation, in the Province that the various important directions to be observed by the workmen and the employers should be printed in Urdu and Hindi in bold letters to be posted on the entrance gates of the factories and workshops, and that a copy should invariably be given by employers to new workmen. In Burma, there still seems to be a tendency among some employers, especially the smaller employers, to evade the obligations of the Act.

The Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation Act, Bengal, reports that the provision making it compulsory for the employers to deposit lump sum compensation payable to women or minors resulted in only 5 such deposits during the year, but several cases of direct payment were brought to his notice. In Bombay it is reported that about 43 per cent. of the cases were dealt with by Insurance Companies and it was found that claims are settled more speedily and just as equitably when Insurance Companies are concerned than when the employers deal direct with the workmen. This seems to be due to the greater familiarity of Insurance Companies with the law and the procedure laid down in the Act. The Railways in Bombay have special officers to deal with compensation cases. The assistance given by the Textile Labour Union, Ahmedabad, which was mentioned in last year's Note, contained during the year under review. Mention was made in last year's Note of the agencies in Bombay which charge a fee for assisting workmen to recover compensation. The Bombay report for 1929 records the unfortunate fact that the propiretor of the largest of these agencies absconded during the year under review with a good deal of money received by him from employers on account of workmen.

The total number of applications filed before Commissioners in 1929 under section 10 of the Act for the award of compensation was 554 as compared with 558 in 1928. The number of distribution cases filed before Commissioners under section 8 of the Act was 703 as against 531 in 1928. The percentage of contested cases to the total number of cases disposed of by Commissioners was 20.07 as compared with 23.7 in 1928 and 22.9 in 1927. The number of applications filed before Commissioners for registration of agreements was 1067 as compared with 906 in 1928 and 711 in 1927. The number of appeals filed in the High Court against decisions of the Commissioners under the Act continued to be few: the total filed during the year under review being only ten, of which three each were in Bengal and Burma and two each in Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces. Only four references were made to High Courts during 1929 by Commissioners on questions of law.

One case of occupational disease namely, lead poisoning, was reported from a printing press owned by the Government of Bengal. A sum of Rs. 2,730 was paid as compensation by agreement. In Burma a sum of Rs. 7,313 was paid for 11 cases of permanent disablement and 3 cases of temporary disablement caused by occupational diseases. Of the 11 cases of permanent disablement, 8 had occurred in the preceding year.

Reference was made in the last year's Note to the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1929, which effected certain changes of a non-controversial character in the main Act and which received the assent of the Governor General on the 29th March 1929. No other amendment was made to the Act during the year under review; nor was any notification issued declaring any occupation to be a hazardous occupation under section 2 (3) of the Act.

The want of adequate knowledge on the part of workpeople of their legal right to Compensation must be regarded as an obstacle in the proper administration of the Act. As the knowledge of the workmen in this respect grows, a corresponding improvement may be expected. The improvements noted in this respect in the reports for Madras, Bengal, Burma and Bombay form the most satisfactory feature in the administration of the Act in the year under review.—"Labour Gazette."

FATE OF SALARIED EMPLOYEES.

Same As That Of Working Class.

(I. F. T. U.) The growth of the economic machinery of modern big industry, the increase in commercial organisations, the oft-misunderstood and mismanaged process of rationalising the offices and administrative machinery of big combines, syndicates, etc.—in short the whole trend of development of capitalism during the last few decades—has combined to cause a very great increase in the number of non-manual workers employed in almost all branches of industry, trade and traffic: in fact, it is no longer possible to imagine any form of economic life without them. They have useful functions and their growth in numbers is a significant index of their growing importance as an element of the working class as a whole.

IN GERMANY.

In Germany, for instance, the number of workers employed in trade and industry during the period of 1907-1931 increased by about 30 per cent. but the increase in the army of salaried employees during the same period was no less than 167 per cent.! Similar conditions are to be found in Austria, and Czechoslovakia: and absolutely identical tendencies are also observable in Great Britain and America. The structure of modern capitalism, especially its modifications of the last ten years, has promoted this process: salaried employees have come to form a group of workers of increasing importance, not least because the technical improvement and mechanical rationalisation of production render superfluous an ever-growing percentage of workers, and thus tilt the numerical balance more and more in favour of the salaried employees.

THE TRANSFORMATION.

In any estimation of present tendencies it will, moreover, be necessary to give full weight to the fact that the work of salaried employees tends to become more and more mechanical and uniform, while the mere increase in their number stands to deprive them of the strong managerial influence which they enjoyed in former days, when they were but few: they now have only their allotted functions to perform: in other words, the labour of salaried employees, like that of manual workers, has become an easily exchangeable commodity, which can readily be substituted! As Aufhauser, the president of the A. F. A.—Federation, (national centre of German salaried employees) remarked at this year's congress of the Federation at Leipsic, the "salaried employees' Labour market" is a new manifestation of the "new proletariat" which has grown up side by side with the modern capitalism of the post-war period.

RESERVE ARMIES.

To-day all capitalist industrial states have permanent reserve armies of salaried employees which were unknown before the War: salaried employees have become a mass phenomenon: its existence and the close association of its fate with that of Labour is an undeniable fact, however many there may be who, consciously or unconsciously, persist in ignoring it. This trend is very clearly illustrated by the growing percentage of unemployed salaried employees as compared with the general total of unemployed.

CLASS POSITION.

It is the great merit of those salaried employees' unions which take the standpoint of Amsterdam that they have recognised and cast a clear light upon the class position of the army of salaried employees' in the capitalist economic order, so that illusions on the subject are no longer possible. The recent A. F. A. Congress rendered a useful service to the whole of the working class when Aufhauser, its president, exposed the mistaken ideas which are prevalent among other salaried employees' unions which are still striving to uphold the glory and prestige of the salaried employees of earlier patriarchal times, instead of helping them to face and act consistently with the realities of their present position as part of the Labour Movement. The salaried employee belongs to the Labour Movement, partly through his function in the economic process, but still more, on account of his economic position. He has become an important factor for those tasks of the working class which deal with society and politics.

FALSE IDEALS.

It was an apt remark of Aufhauser's that it is the duty of the Amsterdam trade unions to clear the mind of the salaried employee of all false ideas as to his economic position: there is to-day much more subservience to false social ideals in shops and offices than in engineering workshops. The whole of the working class must be brought to realise that to-day Labour is a much more differentiated body than formerly, and that only a mutual understanding between the various groups which combine to make it a whole can induce that mutual trust which is essential to the creation of a united working class able to develop its strength as a single corporate body. Aufhauser holds that it is of vital importance for the whole Labour Movement to succeed in suppressing the false ideas and principles of salaried employees which so often serve to give Fascism a foothold among them, and in showing that to-day there is no No Man's Land 'between' the classes in which 'any' group of workers may find refuge.

FATE OF SALARIED EMPLOYEE.

Especially at this moment of its catastrophic break-down modern capitalism has shown very unmistakably and in all lands, that the fate of the salaried employee is the same as that of the worker, and that the two cannot be divided. Aufhauser's words are therefore of fundamental importance and deserve the utmost attention internationally.

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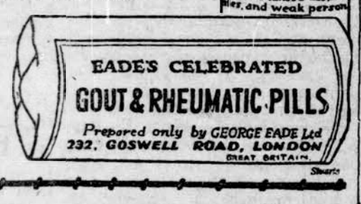

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ADEN NOT A BURDEN TO BOMBAY PRESY.

Protest Against Proposed Transfer.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON VICEROY.

It is understood that an influential deputation, composed of representatives of several important commercial bodies as well as of the residents of Aden, is shortly proceeding to Delhi to wait upon the Viceroy in connection with the proposed transfer Aden from the control of the Government of Bombay to that of the Government of India, and that it is confidently believed, in well-informed quarters, that, in view of the agitation against this move, the transfer is not likely to materialise.

The deputation, as at present arranged, will be led by Sir Chunilal Mehta (President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber) and consist of Mr. Hooseinbhai Lalji (President of the British Colonial Mrechants' Association), Sir Hormusji Adenwalla (representing the residents of Aden), Mr. K. Natarajan (a representataive of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association), Mr. H.P. Mody (a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber), Mr. H. M. Mehta and three gentlemen from Aden, representing the Hindu, Moslem and Parsi communities.

Mr. J. K. Mehta will be secretary to the deputation.

NOT A BURDEN TO BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

The deputation is strongly of the opinion that the contemplated transfer of Aden is not in the interests of Indian merchants who have large business interests there, as well as of the Government of Bombay to whom it is not a burden.

The mercantile community is surprised that the Government of Bombay should have consented to the transfer of this important commercial port and centre without first ascertaining public opinion on the subject, which is definitely against it.

Aden has been, it is argued, under the control of the Government of Bombay for the last ninety years, and it owes its present position to the efforts of the merchants from the Bombay presidency, who possess property worth crores of rupees, there.

Moreover, the relations between the people of Aden and the Government of Bombay have hitherto been quite harmonious; and now that it is almost certain that provincial autonomy is to be granted to India, it is feared that this place will be converted into a small division, placed under the control of a Commissioner like the North Western Province.

SURPRISINGLY SUDDEN DECISION.

It is not clearly stated why the Government of India have suddenly decided to take over the civil administration of Aden, whose financial position is absolutely sound.

On the other hand, it is explained on behalf of the Government that it is unfair to expect them to "spend their provincial revenues for the improvement of a "distant outpost" and raising its administration to a standard befitting a "hodal point of the Empire." At the same time they are doubtful whether they will continue to secure from Aden the small surpluses which they had hitherto obtained without any difficulty, in view of its growing demands.

DR. HIRSFELD'S LECTURES.

Plea For Change In Hours

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, Director of the Institute of Sexology, Berlin, has been giving to Bombay audiences very interesting and highly instructive lectures on sex problems. But the time chosen for these lectures is so awkward and inconvenient to a large number of people interested in the subject that it is a matter for genuine regret that they are not able to avail themselves of the humanitarian services that the learned Doctor is rendering. May I, therefore, through the columns of your esteemed journal, respectfully request the Doctor and the authorities that arrange his lectures to so arrange them as to enable as large a number of persons as possible to take advantage of them?

In this connexion I think the evening time of seven O'clock on week days and any time on Sundays will be found convenient to most. In view of the fact that problems like those of sexual reforms and Birth-Control are little or hardly discussed in this city or rather country of ours, it will be no small gain to us, if we are enabled to drink deep into the cup of this branch of human knowledge by the good office of this eminent authority of Germany.—Yours, etc.,

NANALAL N. TALATY.

REPRESSION IN ANDHRA.

Security Demanded From Elore Leaders.

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED INCITEMENT TO "NO-TAX" CAMPAIGN

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

In spite of the assertion of the Home Mem er to the Madras Government that the Delhi Agreement is being carried out strictly, arrests of Congress workers are going on day by day.

Yesterday Mr. M. Bapineedu and Mr. D. Narayana Raju, two prominent leaders of the Andhra Ryots Association, were served with notices under Security Sections. Both of them have been called upon to execute bonds and sureties and also to appear before the court of the Deputy Magistrate, Ellore.

The reason for such a demand for security is, as stated in the notices issued, that they have been delivering speeches at public meetings advocating the non-payment of taxes and inciting the ryots to rebel against the Government unless the letter dropped the proposed enhancement of land tax. The incident has caused much flutter and excitement among the ryots and the public.

"MISREPRESENTING GOVT. R ! BR DE O 'S ORDERS!"

It will be recalled, only a few days ago the spokesmen of the Government in the Legislative Council said that they have not finally decided to carry on the Resettlement scheme and also that a decision will be taken only after a careful enquiry by the Revenue Member. Also it will be remembered that it was only a week ago the Governor while addressing the Council, reproached the Members for misrepresenting the Government Orders and creating excitement among the ryots. Sensational developments are therefore expected.

HIJLI AND CHITTAGONG ATROCITIES.

Allahabad Citizens Horrified.

ALLAHABAD, November 14.

The announcement that Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya would address a public meeting this evening to consider the Bengal Ordinance and occurrences at Hijli and Chittagong attracted a large audience to the Purshottamdas Park.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon presided at the meeting and explained its objects. Among the speakers were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Uma Nehru and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya.

HORROR AND INDIGNATION

A resolution moved by Pandit Keshodeo Malaviya, Secretary, Town Congress Committee, was adopted placing on record the meeting's horror and indignation at the happenings at the Hijli detention camp and in Chittagong.

NEW ORDINANCE CONDEMNED

The meeting also condemned the new Ordinance as being used to arrest and detain without trial all persons disagreeable to the authorities. It extended to people of Bengal their sympathy.

AGRARIAN QUESTION

From some of the speeches mades to-day, it is understood that another Conference with officials on rent remission question is being arranged and a way out of the situation is possible —A.P.

DULEEPSINHJI SCORES 43.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

The Viceroy was among the spectators when Duleepsinhji who arrived here only this morning made his debut, playing for the Western India States against the Delhi District Eleven. He had scored 43 when he was caught out. —A.P.

KERALA TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA

(From A Correspondent.)

GURUVAYORE, Nov. 9.

As usual the volunteers offered satyagraha from 3-30 a.m. till 10-30 p.m. In the early hours of the day the guards at the gate with the help of their adherents roughly handled the peaceful satyagrahis pushing them back with fists. Two of the volunteers actually fell down at the eastern gate. Afterwards Sjt. Kelappan had a talk with the temple authorities and a compromise was effected by which the guards were allowed to stand behind the gate, with the satyagrahais in front of the gate.

Rigorous discipline is maintained in the Ashram to test the real mettle of the volunteers and to ascertain their capacity for endurance.

MONEY BARONS OR PEOPLE.

A Soldier's Battle Against Dictatorship.

The electoral battle of the next fortnight will be a soldiers' battle —at any rate, on the Labour side, writes Mr. Hamilton Fyfe in "Reynold's Illustrated News."

In some contests a great leader stirs devotion, creates enthusiasm, arouses personal affection and hatred.

Gladstone was such a leader, so was Joseph Chamberlain, Lloyd George also, when he was at his best (which is ancient history now).

There are other contests in which the electors vote at the word of command. The order is given, they obey it without question.

This Election will have a character of its own. Arguments is going to count for a great deal. An immense proportion of the voters do not know what it is all about. If we can tell them so that they understand clearly, we shall win.

For no Party ever had a better case, a stronger argument, than the Labour Party has now.

If the mass of people in Britain earned their living as bankers, as dealers in money, then we should have no chance at all.

Of if the overwhelming number of Britons lived on interest instead of by working, then we should still preach the Labour doctrine in vain.

But since the overwhelming mass of us, say 43,000,000 against 2,000,000, have to make a living by labour, and as this Election is being fought on the question whether the country shall be governed for the benefit of Many or the Few, no appeal could be more effective than the appeal of the Labour Party—if that appeal can be made to reach enough ears in time.

There in those last dozen words is the reason why I say this is to be a soldiers' battle.

All depends upon what you and I, and Bill and Tom and May and Gladys are doing.

CONCEALING THE ISSUE.

If we explain things to all who come within our reach—to our friends, to those who work with us, to chance acquaintances—if we expose the real issues which MacDonald has done his best to confuse and conceal, and if all over the country Labour men and women do the same, the result on October 27 will be a magnificent victory for decency and comradeship and common sense.

Our enemies have on their side most of the Press, most of the pulpits, the B.B.C., which is showing flagrant partisanship, all the weight of those who have most money to spend and expect those whom they employ or patronise to vote as they do.

But with all these advantages they will not succeed in deceiving a majority of the electors if the individual supporters of Labour make their influence felt.

What is necessary that the electors should know?

First of all, that this is a struggle which has been preparing for many years, not in this country alone.

It is a struggle between two views of life and humanity.

Are we to regard the unfortunate the ill-paid, the badly-housed, the poorly-fed, the workless, as a race apart, as people who do not really suffer, as men and women and children who cannot be allowed openly to starve, but who must not be given more than just sufficient to keep them alive?

Or are we to acknowledge them as our comrades, our brothers and sisters (especially our little brothers and sisters), who have fallen into pits not of their own digging and who have every bit as good a right as we have to an existence of comfort and security and work?

Are we to say to some of the most useful classes of workers—teachers, police, the sailors who guard the seas, doctors, and other public servants—that they must make sacrifices, while those who live on the interest of money lent to the nation, and have for years drawn far more than they could justly claim, are not asked to sacrifice one shilling of what they draw inequitably from the public purse?

To this question the Bankers, the Money Kings, say Yes. They would avoid every measures that might discourage moneylending. Their interest is totally different from that of the mass of the population.

Let me offer one simple proof of this.

During the slump in industry which began, through the action of the Banks, in 1920 the profits of the Banks were the highest on record and their shares increased in value by nearly one-third.

Between 1920 and 1925, a period of disastrous industrial depression, the five big Banks made profits of £9,000,000.

The same thing happens elsewhere. In New Zealand 1919 was a prosperous year for agriculture and trade. The bankers' profits were £459,000. In 1921, a bad year for farmers and merchants, the banks made £827,000.

Lord Milner was a Conservative, a supporter of Things as They Are. But he was a clear-sighted observer, and he wrote that "just as productive industry welcomes rising prices the moneyed interest must always be in favour of falling prices because they render its own wares—money—more valuable."

BHARAT SEVA ASHRAM

Its Educational Activities

At a meeting, held at the Bengal Union Hall, Swami Adwaitananda, of the Bharat Seva Ashram Sangha demonstrated several slides illustrating the educational activities of the Sangha. Explaining the educational ideals, of India, Swamiji said:

Looking to the present system of education, we find that religion and morality are treated with great negligence and attention is only paid to the intellectual side. As a natural consequence, the education of a boy under the present system at the sacrifice of his physical, moral and spiritual capacities fails to enable him to earn his bare livelihood far from furnishing him with manly qualities.

The Bharat Seva Ashram Sangha has undertaken in the field of education to revive Aryan Culture, and introduce Indian methods of training and also to supplement the modern University Education with spiritual and moral training. With this object in view the Sangha has already founded in different parts of the country Brahmacharya Vidyalayas and students homes for the advancement of spiritual culture! The Sangha has also been a great advocate of mass education and has got under its board several free primary schools and night schools to uplift the "untouchables."

As the Institution depends [illegible] on the public charity, the Swamiji made an appeal to the public of Bombay for funds [illegible] maitenance.

The Favourite

The idol of the whole family. Cheery, jocular, generous to everybody. But just occasionally he smokes a little too much, stays out a little too late, dines or sups not wisely but too well. In the morning, a headache .... "seedy" .... "fagged out." No need to worry! There is always

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Lalaji's death anniversary meeting, Congress House, 6-30 p.m. Sjt. S. A. Brelvi to preside.

Lajpatrai Anniversary: Public meeting at Congress House, 6-30 p. m.

Dr. Nag's lecture on "Public adminstration of Pala Empire", Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Public meeting, Kamdar Maidan, Parel to protest against repression in Bengal, 8-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, Special Budget meeting, 5-10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon Gramophone Records; 9-20 p.m. Light Music by Laxmibai.

URGENT MEETING OF C WARD.—An urgent meeting of the C Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday (17th insant) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to consider upon the "Election and its report." All are requested to be present.

Bombay Hockey League: Lusitanians vs. Police, Co-operage, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 18.

Municipal Standing Committee, Special meeting, 3-10 p.m. odinary meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 19.

Municipal Standing Cimmittee, Special meeting, 2-40 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 20.

Municipal Standing Cimmittee, Special Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

T. S. FOUNDATION DAY CELEBRATION:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, the T. S. Foundation Day will be celebrated at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Tuesday) when there will be short speeches and music. Bishop George S. Arundale who is arriving in Bombay on the 17th instant by "S.S. Aquileja" at 8 a.m. at the Mole, is expected to address the gathering.

PROF DR. MISS BETTY HEIMANN'S LECTURE:—Dr. Betty Heimann, Lady Professor of Indology at the German University of Halle contemplates delivering lectures in Bimbay. One of her lectures on "Modern Tendencies in Western Methods of Research in Oriental Studies" will be delivered under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute.

THANKSGIVING MASS:—The sixth annula thanksgiving Mass of of the Loutulenses in honour of their Patron "Salvador Do Mundo" will be celebrated by a Solemn High Mass, Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, Sermon and Benediction at the Chapel of B. Sra. das Dores, Sonapur, on Sunday (22nd inst.) at 9 a.m. After the Church Service there will be a social meeting of the members at the Hall of Little Flower of Jesus School, Sonapur.

DR. K. NAG'S LECTURE.—Dr. Kalidas Nag, Collaborator League of Nations, and visiting Professor, Institute of International Education, New York, will deliver lecture II of his series of lectures on "The Cultural History of the Pala Empire of Bengal" under the auspices of the University in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "Public Administration of the Pala Empire." It is open to the public.

KAMDAR MAIDAN MEETING.—Under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee there will be a public meeting today (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the Kamdar Maidan, Parel, to protest against the Government repression in Bengal (including Hijli and Chittagong incidents) and arrests of prominent Congressmen. Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi will preside. Sjt. K. F. Nariman, S. K. Patil, Purshottamdas Tricamdas and others will speak.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW TODDY SHOP.—Under the auspices of Girgaum Congress Committee, a public meeting of the residents of Chandra Mahal, Surya Mahal, Karelwadi, and Sarkari Tabela, Girgaum Road, will be held to protest against the proposed opening of a Toddy shop in the locality, to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m.

OUTWARD STERLING MONEY ORDERS.

A press communique states re: issue of Outward sterling money orders and sale of British Postal Odders:—With effect from the 16th November 1931, outward foreign sterling money orders will be accepted by post office up to five pounds for each remitter in one day. British Postal Orders will also be sold from the same date on the same conditions. The rate of conversion of rupees into sterling may be ascertained from local Post Offices.

STULTIFYING RAILWAY ENQUIRY

Proposed "Axing" Of 1,000 Workers.

B. B. AND C. I. R, EMPLOYEES' PROTEST TO AGENT.

Regarding the further proposal to retrench 1,000 employees on the B. B. C. I. Railway, the Secretary of the B. B' C. I. Railway Employees Union addressed a letter to the Agent of the Railway Co. in the course of which he says:—

I have received your letter No. E/144 dated 3rd November 1931 with particulars of the proposed retrenchment on this line by Departments and the number of men proposed to be trenched. My Union is surprised that the Board should have thought of any scheme of new retrenchment while Enquiry Court is sitting.

My Union cannot help feeling that by making these proposals at this time you have ignored the Railway Court of Inquiry which is investigating into past retrenchments. This action definitely amounts to the stultification of that Inquiry and shatters any hope that the Railway Administrations will respect its findings. It is an elementary proposition that while both parties are engaged in settling the dispute through the machinery of the Trade Disputes Act they are bound in honour to suspend any militant or aggressive action. There is no meaning in launching an Inquiry under the Trade Disputes Act if the parties are not to await its results. Therefore we suggest that you will drop your proposals until the report of the Inquiry is made.

As regards the proposed retrenchment we would urge that seniority must be taken into account on the line as a whole and not in any particular office.

ENCOURAGE VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT.

In addition to superannuation which should be utilised fully, voluntary retirement should be encouraged by offering some generous terms with a view to save other men from retrenchment. The Union would like to be favoured with the information as to how many men can be saved in this manner.

As regards retrenchment of 200 men under Loco and Carriage Department B. G. we think that Traffic is slowly improving on Railways generally and that the position may be watched for some time before final action is taken.

My Union would like to discuss these and other points relating to the retrenchment with you in order to supplement the observations and suggestions made herein. I suggest that 25th instant may be fixed as the date for interview with the deputation of the Union.

PROPOSED TAXES.

Bombay Clerks' Protest.

At the annual general meeting of the Clerks' Union, Bombay, held on Saturday last, the resolutions were passed protesting against the lowering of income-tax limit from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,000, and enhanced taxation on food stuffs, and post cards as these fresh taxation proposals hit hard the paltry income of the poor man who is already a victim of retrenchment, and against the proposed Terminal Tax by the Bombay Municipality on the Suburban residents who are already made to pay more railway fares.

PROPOSED TERMINAL TAX

Suburban Protest Meeting.

A public meeting of the residents of the Bombay Suburbs on the G.I.P. and B.B. and C.I. Railways will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to protest against the imposition by the Bombay Municipal Corporation of a Terminal Tax on the Suburban Passengers travelling to and from Bombay. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside.

BACKWARD CLASS BOARD.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to serve on the Backward Class Board:—

Mr O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S, Backward Class Officer (president)

Dr P G Solanki and Dr B R Ambedkar, backward class members of the Legislative Council

Rao Bahadur S K Bole, Mr. R R Bakhale and Mr J S Kadri, elected by the Legislative Council from the non-Backward Class members of the Legislative Council.

Mr Dharmanna Yellappa Sambrani, Dharwar, Col Alfred Barnett, Territorial Commander of the Salvation Army, Mr Mohamed Zakaria Maniar, Bombay and Mr Bhaskar V. Patil, Palghar, nominated by Government.

NAUJAWAN BHARAT SABHA

Public meetings have been arranged all over the day for popularising the Conference Manifesto issued by the Sabha and the Conference programme. The following are the details:—

Tuesday 6-30 p.m. Chowpatty. President Miss Manibhen Kara.

Wednesday 6-30 p.m. Tilak Maidan Dadra, President Mr. Charles Mascarehas.

Thursday 6-30 p.m. Gowalia Tank Maidan, Peesident Miss Manibhen Kara.

Friday 8-30 p.m. Napoo Hall, Matunga, President Prof. Rao (from America.)

Saturday 9 p.m. Worli, President, Mr. B. K. Sarma.

A Committee consisting of students from various colleges has been formed for enlisting Reception Committee Members and Delegates for the Conference.

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LALA LAJPATRAI.

(BY GOVINDLAL D. SHAH)

Tell me not in mournful numbers,
Lalaji is dead and slumbers,
For die not those that stand
Till the last hour of life for the Motherland.

Or, call you that a mortal fall
Which is not fall at all;
What if he be lost to mortal eye,
For in memory's cherished regions he will always fly.

Lalaji made his be-all to India's freedom weave,
And Lalaji died that India may gloriously live;
But alas! cherished was his place in the Ind of to-day,
And such a loss Mother Ind can ill-afford to pay.

Journalist, writer, orator, all in one,
A philosopher and a patriot surpassed by none,
Such was he, true and constant to his cause
No less than the Prophet crucified on the Cross.

No tributes Mother Ind can pay shall be too great
For a glorious son and a patriot of his state;
Then shall his works go unreared, unknown, unlit!
Or, shall India place her laurels at his feet!

LAJPATRAI'S ANNIVERSARY

To-day's Public Meeting At Congress House.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the third death anniversary of the late Lala Lajpatrai will be celebrated in Bombay at a public meeting of citizens to be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Congress House, when Sjt. S. A. Brelvi will preside and prominent citizens will speak on "Lalaji's Life".

Lajpat Rai Day Procession.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Kumar Dal, a procession in memory of Lalaji will start from Gulal Wadi (Kumar Dal's Office) to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. The procession will join the meeting at the Congress House.

For Breaking Congress Pledge.

The General Secretary of the Rae Bareli Congress Committee, writes:—

Haji Aladin, the biggeht cloth dealer of Dachhrawan (Rae Bareli), has broken the Congress seals and violated the pledge, hence the local Congress has started peaceful picketing at his shop.

CITY DIVALI TRAGEDY.

Miss Bhaminibai V. Javle niece of Dr. M. C. Javle, Municipal Corporator, who was badly burnt on Divali day by the explosion of crackers, died in the K. E. M. Hospital on Sunday evening.

MR. KANDALKAR IN JAIL.

Suffering From Dysentry.

Mr. Mhapankar the General Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union interviewed Mr. Kandalkar in jail on 13th inst. Mr. Kandalkar has been suffering from desentery for the last four days. The food supplied to him Mr. Mahpankar says, is anything but eatable. He is not supplied with newspapers or books and even light is denied to him. He is taken out of the cell only twice a day for answering nature's calls and interviewers have to see him only through the bars.

An appeal has been filed in the Thana sessions court against the magistrate's order refusing bail to Mr. Kandalkar. His trial begins on the 16th at Alibag before the first Class Magistrate.

"NAVIN SAROJ NATAK SAMAJ."

Mr. H. H. Wadia Appointed Receiver.

Mr. Justice Kania at the Bombay High Court appointed Mr. H. H. Wadia as a receiver for a Gujarati dramatic company called the "Navin Saroj Natak Samaj."

The order was made on a notice of motion taken out by Jamnadas Virji and Kanji Dharsi, plaintiffs, in a suit arising from a dispute regarding the property of the company. The first plaintiff claims the property as being mortgaged to him on a loan of Rs. 10,000 advanced by him to the first defendant Popatlal Ksarsingh, proprietor of the company. The second defendant, Fulchand J. Shah, claims priority over the plaintiff in respect of the same prperty. Pending a settlement of the dispute by the court, the receiver is now appointed to take charge property.

Mr. Coltman, instructed by Messrs. Lakhia and Co., appeared for the first plaintiff. Mr. M. C. Setalvad, instructed by Samant and Co., appeared for the first defendant; and Mr. B. K. Desai, instructed by Gulamali Noorani and Co. represented the second defendant.

LIQUOR PICKETING TO BE INNTENSIFIED.

Volunteers Conference At Congress House.

The third conference of the liquor pickets of Girgaon was held on Sunday morning at the meeting hall of the Congress House, Sjt. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the B. P. C. C., presiding. There was a large gathering of Congress pickets present.

Mr. Patil briefly narrated the progress of picketing and observed that they had no reason to be pessimistic about their efforts. It was quite natural that in times of peace the response of volunteers could not be as warm and as spontaneous as it was during the time of the campaign. However, he had every reason to congratulate them on the stubborn fight they had put despite heavy odds.

He then outlined the plans of organisation which the Prohibition Committee had decided upon. It was almost settled that camps for volunteers should be opened in all the seven wards. Each ward would be made self-sufficient as regards training and other necessary arrangements. The volunteers trained in these camps would be full fledged Congress volunteers ready to join the campaign as soon as it would start. They would, in the meanwhile, carry on peaceful picketing of toddy and liquor shops.

Then followed the discussion in which a number of volunteers expressed their views about picketing. It was decided that the picketing activities should be intensified so that Mahatmaji who had blessed the picketing when he left the shores of India would be glad to see its progress when he would be back amongst them within the next few days.

Jaipur Maharajah Congratulated

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, Nov. 13.

About eight thousand citizens of Jaipur mustered strong at a mass meeting yesterday evening held in the Jaipur gardens to congratulate the Maharaja on the auspicious occasion of the birth of the Maharaj Kumar, an event of historic importance in the history of the House of Jaipur, for during the last 97 years this is first time that Maharaja has a direct legal descendent to claim the gaddi.

The Maharaja paid a flying visit by car to Sambhar the otherday where he inspected the courts, school and the hospital and witnessed the celebrations of the birth of the heir-apparent.

The Nawab of Tonk is indisposed: this has necessitated the call for a local medical practitioner, who says there is no cause for anxiety.

NO NOMINATED WOMEN FOR CORPORATION.

City Father's Reject Mrs. Dr. Sukhtankar's Motion For Reservation Of Seats.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday were not in a mood to entertain the request of women for nominations or reservations of seats for them in the Corporation and a resolution with two amendments for that purpose were summarily thrown out.

Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukhtankar moved:

That the Government be requested to consider the desirability to reserve one seat from each ward and two seats for nominations for women in the ensuing municipal elections.

WOMEN IN CIVIC SERVICE.

Dr. Malinibai Sukhtankar in moving the resolution said women candidates found difficulty in going to the Corporation by election as voting strength of women was only 6 due to the vast number of rent payers who were men. There were many educated women the city who could do useful civic but they were not nominated even by Government.

Dr. J. V. Vora seconded the proposition.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asalve opposed the proposition and expressed his surprise that Dr. Vora who was a Congressman seconded the resolution although nationalist members were against nominations.

DABHOLKAR'S FING AT CONGRESS.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar said Mrs. Sukhtankar would easily come to the corporation by open election by Congress votes as she had once hoisted the national flag and resigned J. P. ship last year.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee suggested to the Congress leaders to give their places to the women if they wished them to come to the corporation instead of requesting the Satanic Government to nominate them.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin moved an amendment that the Government be requested to reserve two seats from nominations.

Dr. Poonsy Meheselni seconded the amendment.

PLEA FOR EQUAL CHANCES.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh thought that as the nationalists sat with the nominated members at present there was nothing wrong if nominated lady members also sat with them to discuss civic matters. If they could not do away with the nominations, they could atleast improve it and give equal chance to the electors and the Government to represent women in the Corporation.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved the second amendment that two seats be reserved from C and D wards each and one seat each from the other wards.

At this stage closure was moved and both the amendments and the original proposition were thrown out.

The Corporation then adjourned till Tuesday.

CHIRNER CASE APPEAL.

High Court Reserves Judgment.

Their Lordships Justice Patkar and Justice Barlee concluded hearing on Monday and reserved judgment in what is called Chirnar case appeal. There was a reference in regard to the four accused and appeal of the twenty-nine accused who were convicted in the Chirnar Forest Satyagraha Case.

The four accused for whom a reference was made by the Sessions Judge, Thana, were Vithya Ambaji, Tukaram Vithoo Mokal, Mana Kanya Patil and Hansuya Balu. The Sessions Judge thought that there was evidence to show that they were guilty of murder. The other accused were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fines.

The hearing of the appeal began on the 4th instant and lasted about ten days in counsel's address.

Congress And Municipal Elections.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay P.C.C. writes:—

The preliminary meeting of all the official candidates of the Bombay P. C. C. to the ensuing Municipal Elections will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House, to draw up the programme of work of the Congress Municipal Party and also concert measures to carry on an effective electioneering campaign.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

Jute shares ruled steady and a fair turnover resulted. As the session advanced however more buying power developed and market closed firm at best of day. In coals a fairly large business was reported at all round improving rates. Teas were dull with a limited business passing. In the miscellaneous section Burma Corporations advanced sharply and sugar shares kept fully steady. Others showed no material change. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities. 3½ per cent. paper 55/3. 5 per cent. 1945/55 94/15, 6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 99/14.

Banks.—Central Bank 14.

Railways.—Mayurohanj 49.

Cottons. Bengal Nagpur ordy. 22/12.

Coals.—Aldih 4/3, Amalgamated Coalfields 12/8, Bansdeopore 3/12, Bengal 339, Bokaro and Ramgur (?) Borrea ordy. 13/8. Burra Dhemo 8/4, Burrakur 13/3, Central Kurkend 3/12, Deoli 10, Equitable 21/12, Gopalichuck 3/7, Ghusick and Muslia 3/6, Kalapahari 11, Nazira 7/8, New Beerbhoom 11/4, New Kendah 2/14, New Tetturya 2/2, Raneegunge 42/8, Talcher 1/2, West Jamuria 8/3.

Jutes. Anglo-India ordy. 328/8, Auckland ordy. 218, Bally ordy. 163, Caledonian prof. 108, Champdany 108/8, Cheviot 245, Clive 30/4, Craig 0/15/0, Hukumchand ordy. 25, Kamarhatty ordy. 450, Kankinarrah ordy. 387, Lansdowne pref. 94, National 24/4, Reliance 61/8, ex-div.

Teas.—Hathikhira 6/6, Jaybinpara 14, Moheema ordy. 10/12.

Miscellaneous.—Burma Corporation 7/10, Bengal Iron 3/4, Indian Iron and Steel 5/13, B. I. Corporation ordy. 1/1, Madan Theatres 2/6 cum div. Titaghur paper ordy. 9/12, pref. 40, paid up 42, Cawnpore Sugar 18/4, Carew and Co. 10, Murree Brewery 111 cum div. New Savan Sugar 10/2, Partabpore Co. pref. 8/8.—A. P.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

Prof. Abdul Karim To Inaugurate.

Music lovers will hail with delight the advent in the city of yet another institution under the name of the Musical Art Society. The object of the Society is to encourage the art of music by holding concerts of well-known masters and to foster a love for the art in other ways and means. The Society will be inaugurated on the 21st instant with a special concert at Blavatsky Hall by the famous musician Prof. Abdul Karim Khan. It is hoped the Society will be successful and endear itself to all lover of the art. It is expected tha many will be the inquiries made at the office of the Society at No. 2 Garden Lane, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.

NO FALSE COMPLAINT.

Appeal Allowed And Accused Acquitted.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield at the Bombay High Court on Monday allowed the appeal of Akbarali Abdulhussein Adamji (grand son of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy) who was convicted by Mr. Oscar Brown, Seventh Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of filing a false complaint and giving false evidence, and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

This was the off shoot of another case in which Akbarali was the complainant in which he alleged that in the early hour of the morning on 5th August 1938 he was awakened by a knock at the door and on opening it he say his uncle Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Alibhoy Abdulali Hathiari and Gulamhussein Masaladwala, cousin of Hathiari Akbarally alleged that Hathiari stabbed him on the chest with a dagger after which all the three bolted leaving the dagger on the spot.

Subsequently the three alleged assailants were arrested by the police and Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, in acquitting the accused observed that it was a false complaint. Accordingly, Akbarali was prosecuted before Mr. Oscar Brown on the charge of making a false complaint and was fined as above.

Their Lordships in allowing the appeal and setting aside the conviction observed that in the "prima facie" case Akbarally was sure of the two assailants and wrong as to the third. The complaint therefore could not be said a false one. The case they thought was a doubtful one.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

Mr Meghani To Sing Once More

Sjt. Meghani the well-known poet of Gujerat in order to avoid the disappointment of the large number of people is going to sing his folk-songs to-day at the Royal Opera House, Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai will preside. Tickets can be had at the Desh Sevika Sangh Office, Arab House, 13th Khetwadi Lane, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and if tickets are still available will be sold at the theatre from 3 to 6 p.m.

A DOUBLE TREAT
THE RIALTO
(The House of Fox Talkies.)
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FOX MOVIETONE'S LATEST COMEDY DRAMA.
DON'T BET ON WOMEN
with EDMUND LOWE JEANETTE MacDONALD
FOX
Also
MADAME ASTROVA'S TRIO IN GREEK, COSSACK and GIPSY DANCES
Admission Prices:—Rs. 2-4; 1-8, 1/2; annas 9 and 4. Including Tax.
Free list suspended.

THE CAPITOL
(Bombay's Leading Talkie House.)
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
... WOULD YOU TELL?
This lady threatened to confess all to her husband.
The BOUDOIR DIPLOMAT
with
BETTY COMPSON
IAN KEITH—MARY DUNCAN JEANETTE LOFF
Also
SIDNEY & MURRAY
RIB-TICKLING COMEDY and OSWALD THE RABBIT CARTOON and British Movietone News.

PATHE CINEMA
THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SECOND WEEK
MARY PICKFORD
WITH
REGINALD DENNY
IN
KIKI
THE GREATEST FUN PICTURE OF THE YEAR WILL CONTINUE TO PLAY TO PACKED HOUSES.
UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE.
SATURDAY NEXT
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
With
BEBE DANIELS
IN
REACHING FOR THE MOON
UNITED ARTISTS SUPER SPECIAL.
Book now at S. Rose & Co., or at Theatre.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1931.

NEARING A CRISIS.

The Tory Cabinet, having done everything possible to prevent a communal settlement is naturally making capital of the absence of a settlement. Indeed, many Indian leaders are reported to be suspecting that the Cabinet has already decided to deny India responsibility at the Centre even with safeguards and that it would only concede some sort of provincial autonomy—of course with safeguards. Why then does the Cabinet yet seem to hesitate? One reason is, so goes the report, the Cabinet has some sense of the reality to feel a little uncomfortable at the thought of the Congress reaction to its policy. So it is trying, if possible, to weaken opposition by making it appear that radical constitutional progress is rendered impossible by the Indians themselves being unable to arrive at a settlement on the communal question. So far at any rate the Premier seems to have thoroughly entered into the spirit of this game, though he may not have been originally responsible for a change in the policy which he himself had solemnly and vociferously announced only a few months ago. If he had any qualm of conscience, he must have suppressed it with the thought that the communal difficulty makes a change of policy inevitable. He stages a gesture, of sincerity by offering to arbitrate on the communal question but takes care to see that the offer is not accepted by declaring that the Indian delegates should one and all make a request to him to arbitrate and to consent to accept his decision unreservedly. Salving his conscience with the communal difficulty, Mr. MacDonald seems prepared to sacrifice his pledge and to surrender to his Tory colleagues. Mr. H. N. Brailsford, who should know Mr. MacDonald and British diplomacy more intimately, feels constrained to say: "I for one shall be astonished if the Conference leads to anything happier than a resumption of last year's struggle."

As regards the communalist 'delegates" to the R. T. Conference, who have either intrigued with the reactionary Ministers or have unconsciously played into their hands, they do not seem yet to have realised the enormity of the disservice they have done to India. From the representatives of the Europeans we expected little better. But the Indian communalists who have patched up a partial pact could have known better than to suppose that such a pact could really solve or even help the solution of the whole communal problem. If a minority should not be coerced, a majority too should not be. And posterity cannot have a good word for those who attempt to intrigue with Government to coerce the majority or to hold up their common country's constitutional progress. Gandhiji is making a heroic effort to persuade the extreme communalists to see their error and retrieve their position. But it is not yet clear whether the latter would listen to the voice of conscience and patriotism or to the siren voice of Britain Diehards.

Tory papers and Tory politicians seem to be making an attempt to hold Gandhiji and the Congress responsible for the failure so far of the Minorities to arrive at a settlement. But the attempt cannot deceive any but themselves. Those who packed the Conference for a particular purpose, who kept several responsible leaders out of the Conference for the same purpose, and who from start to finish followed a tortuous policy about the procedure of the Conference, must take the credit or discredit for the present position. The Congress has made known its own demand through Gandhiji and may be trusted to see to it that the demand is conceded. It had its own way to press its demand. Putting faith in the Government's definite pledge in March last, Congress suspended its struggle and tried negotiations, in the hope that the pledge would be made good. But Mr. Brailsford has, perhaps, good reason to doubt if "the Conference leads to anything happier than a resumption of last year's struggle."

A MUKDEN INTRIGUE.

The Japanese troops have continued their advance in Manchuria and by the time M. Briand, who received felicitations at Geneva for his "master-stroke" of sending "observers" to watch the Manchurian situation "on the spot", receives the reports of these gentlemen, Japan will face the League with a "fait accompli", her armed penetration into Machurian territory, the sovereignty of China over which has been internationally recognised. General Mah Chan Shan, has remained loyal to the Central Government at Nanking. General Mah has no option but to take vigorous military action to repel the Japanese advance. His troops have been driven back fifteen miles to the north-east of the Nonni railway bridge and he naturally expects armed support from Nanking. But what about the Geneva League which is ready to extol China's peaceful intentions and "correct" attitude but which is helpless so far in making Japan respect the Kellogg Pact?

KASHMIR AND PAN-ISLAMISM

Apropos of the agitation in Kashmir, Bhai Parmananda has taken up the challenge to prove that it was inspired and actuated by Pan-Islamic motives. To prove his allegations, he quotes a number of Muslim "leaders" like Mr. Md Iqbal, the Nawab of Dacca, Mr. Zulfiqar Ali and members of the famous "Kashmir Board" of Simla, as also some communalist newspapers in the Punjab. But it is precisely these "witnesses" whom Bhai Parmananda cites that spoil his case. For whatever their verbal "sympathy" for Islam and Muslims in Kashmir or elsewhere, Pan-Islamism is as much a terrifying bogey to them as to any earnest member of the Hindu Mahasabha. Their courage is carefully confined to adventures, political or otherwise, under the aegis of the British. Mr. Md Iqbal's gushing "explanations" in the London "Times," the speeches of "leaders" like Messrs. Md Shafi, Shaukat Ali and Shafi Daudi and the attitude of the Muslim "delegation" to the Round Table Conference clearly prove that Bhai Parmananda has made a mistake in crediting Muslim "leaders" with Pan-Islamic tendencies. He would have been on firmer ground if he had emphasised their anti-Hindu bias.

PENALISING KNOWLEDGE.

In the Legislative Assembly on Saturday last, a non-official amendment was moved against the Government proposal to levy a surcharge of 25 per cent on printing paper. It was contended that it was not fair to levy this extra burden on those using a commodity which was already heavily taxed. The constructive suggestion was made that Government can secure their object of adding to their revenue by putting a duty on imported wood pulp. The debate on the amendment was remarkable for the support the protest against the surcharge received from a non-official European member. Mr. Brooke Elliott rightly emphasized that the surcharge should be removed in the interest of newspaper printing, "which was necessary to educate the public." The appeal fell on deaf ears. Sir George Rainy's assurance that the whole question would be considered at the Winter Session of the Assembly, as the Tariff Board had submitted their report regarding taxing imports of printing paper, only ten days ago, is no assurance at all. When once a Government secures a source of revenue, it tries its best not to lose it. Similar is the case with the 10 per cent customs duty on printer's ink. These impediments on newspaper printing mean penalising knowledge. Had they the will the Government could have spared the newspaper industry in India these additional taxation burdens.

Trifles.

Describing Mr. Gandhi's visit to the Dairy Show, the London Correspondent of the "Statesman" says that the Mahatma "was photographed in the process of fondling the winner of all the principal prizes in the goat's section."

This partiality explains the extra-bitterness displayed by disappointed die-hards.

• • • •

The news that General Smuts met Mr. Gandhi and then both took tea with Mrs. Subbaroyan has produced great perturbation among the "minorities."

The Royal Empire Society has cabled to Mr. Mackenzie King to come post-haste from Canada, and meet Mr. Shaukat Ali—both to take tea thereafter with Begam Shah Nawaz.

Doctor Ambedkar will accompany the Maulana.

• • • •

A. U. P. Commissioner finds himself in difficulties because he criticised an order of a High Court Judpe as "rather a comic order for a man drawing Rs. 4,000." The Chief Justice (salary Rs. 5,000) wants the Commissioner (salary about Rs. 3,000) to do the obvious.

All this is most deplorable. And from the point of view of India it is rather a tragic thing necessary for men drawing..... Well you know. What?

• • • •

Asked by reporters at the White House whether Mr. Gandhi represented India, the Maharaja of Burdwan sang "He does not". The Chorus Girls' artistic rendering of the Imperial song in falsetto was much appreciated by the British Ambassador who duly proceeded to present her—I mean him—to President Hoover.

• • •

But it is not yet confirmed that the Chorus Girl of the British Empire lectured the President on the grave mistake committed by George Washington and his colleagues and invited America to rectify it at least now.

• • • •

The "Civil and Military Gazette" supports appeals to Muslims to suspend hostilities against Kashmir "in view of the complete change in the situation brought about by the dispatch of British troops to Jammu and in view of the grave risk that was being incurred of impairing the present happy relations between the Moslem community and the British authorities."

I have been wondering a good deal about certain aspects of the situation that were not clear to me. Now we need not.

• • • •

"Only 8 per cent of the present day marriages are happy" says Dr. Hirschfeld. In spite of this low percentage, some people are "much-married."

• • • •

The W. I. T. C. have obtained sanction from the Government of Bombay to hold an extra day's racing.

This contagion of "surcharge" seems to have caught the turf as well.

• • • •

Report comes from Bengal that a snake was found coiling itself within a woman's bangle. I hope that a resolution of protest will be communicated to the Tariff Board in time before they consider the question of protection to glass industry.

• • • •

This news emphasises the need for increasing the personnel of the Watch and Ward department of the Assembly. Also the presentation of bangles to M.L.A.'s should be made a cognisable offence.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

MR. MACDONALD AND INDIA

(By AIR MAIL).
St. James's Palace,
London, Nov. 7.

(From Our Correspondent).

The whole of the last week has been spent by British politicians in taking stock of the tremendous changes brought about by the General Election. I have got excellent authority for stating that despite the overwhelming majority secured by the Tories, Mr. Baldwin, the Tory leader, continues to stick to the promise he made to the Prime Minister when the National Government was formed. He had stated then that the Labour Government's policy towards India, Disarmament Conference, etc., would be continued. Mr. MacDonald was specially keen on getting an assurance from the Tory leader regarding the policy to be pursued with respect to India as the news received from across the seas has been most discomforting. From the very beginning he had pursued the policy of taking all the parties along with him in his dealings with the Indian problems. There are now 300 Empire Party Tories in the House of Commons and what was formerly the tail has now assumed the position of the main body of the Conservatives. The question is whether these people will be willing to abide by the conciliatory policy of the older statesmen.

TESTING TIME.

The tremendous majority gained by the Conservatives during this Election has created the natural fear among the Indian delegates that the Tories who are completely in charge of the India Office will be able to postpone the whole question until after they had been able to get rid of the Prime Minister. The general political situation in this country reaches a critical period at the time of the first budget of any new Government that comes into office. That is the great testing time, when the allegiance of the Government's supporters is seen at its true value. If the National Government with Mr. MacDonald at its head is able to get the next budget through the House of Commons without any splitting in its heterogeneous ranks, then the Prime Minister is safe in his position for the next four or five years. The difficulties that beset the Government are many, besides, of course, India. The Empire Tariff Tories will insist on a new policy and may try to chuck the Liberals out. If Mr. Baldwin will be able to control his following well and good. If not, it will be good-bye to Mr. MacDonald and Beaverbrook-Rothermere combination will be in full control of the administrative machinery. Mr. Baldwin has to get into personal touch with the 200 and odd Tory members who have come newly into the House. His leadership is dependent upon securing their adherence. The next month or so will elapse in getting acquainted. The trial of strength will come in at the time of the budget. If the Prime Minister pulls through the budget without any serious political casualty in the National Government's ranks, then he may be relied upon for keeping the reins of the Government for some two or three years more.

In any circumstances, the Prime Minister is reported to have agreed with Lord Sankey in getting through the spade-work of the future Indian constitution. There is strong ground to suppose that he will be able to get his own way in Parliament on a liberal measure of reforms that he contemplates "conferring" on India. He proposes to do so despite the accumulated and overgrown strength of the Tory die-hards.

THE COMMUNAL TANGLE.

The one point of discord is the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh tangle. As Mahatma Gandhi so clearly pointed out, the Indian Round Table Conference has been overloaded on the side of Muslim, Sikh and Hindu communalists. There is a general feeling that if we are able to put these leaders out of sight for some time, the mass of Indians will be able to come to an amicable arrangement among themselves. The country is tired of this eternal squabble. What we were able to achieve in Lucknow in 1916 we can still achieve now. We however, seem to be in very unreal circumstances at this Conference, with Mahatma Gandhi alone raising his lone voice in support of the view held by India's "dumb millions," who want to get on with real work and leave the communal fireworks aside.

If this question can be set aside the future of India will have a brighter opportunity for constructive work which is so very badly needed. We have to make

(Continued on page 8).

SILVER IMPORT DUTY.

(By Our Financial Critic.)

The duty of four annas per ounce of standard silver was levied on all imports into India at a time when the price of silver was going down rapidly and, though it was a revenue duty, it was supposed to be a great help to the agriculturist who kept his savings, if he had any, in the form of silver. If he wanted to borrow against it, as he was bound to do in these years of depression, the duty was expected to help him to obtain credit by about Rs. 10 per 100 tolas.

UNNECESSARY LOSS.

When the price of silver in London fell from 16¼ pence per oz. to about 13¼ pence, in March this year, the fact was regarded as a further argument to increase the duty to six annas per ounce. This, of course, brought about a commodity price of about Rs. 43 instead of the ex-duty price of Rs. 28 per 100 tolas. Even then it was mainly a revenue duty and not a protective one as was claimed by the Government. If it was intended to be a protective duty, the Government would have taken full advantage of it and effected its sales in Bombay instead of in London. The latter method meant that the Government spent nearly 1½ per cent. in sending silver from India and the bullion merchants spent the same 1½ per cent. to get it back to Bombay. If the sales had been in Bombay, most of this 2½ per cent. would have been gained by the Government.

EXEMPTION FROM SURCHARGE.

Now that the depreciation of the rupee and the higher price of silver in New York have raised the price in Bombay to Rs. 65 per 100 tolas, free of new surcharge, there seems to be a 'prima facie' case for exempting silver from the proposed surcharge of 25 per cent. Already there are signs to show that the high price is affecting the demand and the surcharge of Rs. 3-8-0 would restrict it further. Moreover the continuance of the depression makes it more difficult for India to buy silver. When silver was quoted at 25 pence, the equivalent price of Rs. 56 was considered quite a fair price and it must, therefore, be conceded that there is no justification for pushing up the silver price in India by an artificial duty on it. The Bombay Bullion Merchants' Association should take this matter up with the Finance Department.

NOTES OF THE DAY

A British Journalist's Discovery.

With apologies to Sir Percival Phillips and the London "Daily Mail," we reproduce below a few extracts from the former's despatch to the latter:

"Jawaharlal Nehru, the Communist leader of Congress, and other extremists are eager to strike now, for their friends in London have convinced them that the Nationalist Government is not to be manoeuvred or bluffed into such a surrender on fundamental questions, as they had expected if the Socialists remained (sic) in power. Secret plans for creating chaos throughout the country have been in preparation for many weeks. One of the most serious phases of the struggle will be Nehru's Communistic rising in the United Provinces, in the guise of a new no-tax campaign. He has been concentrating on agrarian distress and utilising it as a propaganda against the Government, inciting small farmers to refuse further payments and seize the land for themselves in support of his scheme for a peasant's republic on Soviet lines."

Yellow or British?

But "Communistic rising" and seizure of land are not all. "A new women's corps is being formed, some companies of which have gone to camp, where they receive instructions in physical drill and," says Sir Percival Phillips, "the use of the lathi (staff generally used as a weapon)"! Sir Percival Phillips is a distinguished British journalist and would claim, we doubt not, to be saturated through and through with all the "noble" traditions—imaginary and real—of "British Journalism." But, considering the stuff on which he feeds his British public, we wonder what exactly is Yellow Journalism.

Ahmedabad Labour Association.

The annual report of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, for the year 1930, bears ample testimony to the splendid work of this well-known Association. That year was a trying one to the Association as to the whole country, but that body managed never-the-less to carry on its main trade union work satisfactorily while at the same time making a handsome contribution to the National campaign. The membership of the Association increased during the year from 17,673 to 22,463, and we learn that since the close of the year, too, considerable increase has taken place in the membership. During the year the Association considered 3,293 complaints as against 2,280 in the previous year and brought to a successful end 2,816 complaints, i.e., 81 per cent. There were 33 strikes affecting about 10,000 workmen and 24 mills, and of these 20 strikes ended in favour of the employees, two were compromised, and eleven were unsuccessful. As a result of agitation ending in arbitration the wages of the workmen rose during the year by 5 to 8 per cent. In respect of general welfare work, the Association is a model of its kind. It admitted 345 patients in its Hospital and gave outdoor medical relief to 7,518 patients. Among the most commendable departments of the Association is the Educational, which looks after 10 day schools and 11 night schools with a total strength of about 1,500 pupils.

National Service.

The distinctive and the most creditable feature of this Labour Association is its earnest national service. During the memorable year under report 165 volunteers from among the workmen were despatched to Dharasana for the "Salt Raid" and about 65 were sent for picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops. Nearly 250 received injuries and nearly 200 were arrested or convicted. The prohibition work of the Association is beyond all praise and is an example to all Labour Unions and other bodies interested in prohibition activities. Particulars about the methods of its prohibition work are best learnt from the report under review. The Association's earnestness in this matter may be gauged from the fact that, by a unanimous resolution on 30th July 1930, the Joint Board of Representatives numbering over 350, the membership of the Association was restricted to those who abstained from the use of liquor. Workers in other parts of the country will do well to emulate the example of their comrades in Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY CONDEMNS HIJLI AND CHITTAGONG OUTRAGES.

Our Heart Goes Out To Afflicted Brothers And Sisters Of Bengal, Says Nariman.

The Hijli and Chittagong day was fittingly celebrated by the citizens of Bombay at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Monday evening on the Chowpatty Sands, Sit. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C. presiding.

Opening the proceedings, Mr. Nariman said:—

"We have met to-day under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. to enter our emphatic protest for the Chittagong outrages and Hijli tragedy and express our sympathies with the sufferers in Bengal; our silence for some time was misunderstood and construed as our indifference to serious happenings in Bengal. We were silent because we were awaiting the result of the Enquiry Committee and we have assembled to-day on the first opportunity after the enquiry has terminated. We may assure our afflicted brothers and sisters of Bengal that our hearts go out to them in full sympathy in their sufferings and afflictions. We have often condemned from the Congress platform the outrages committed by the impatient youths both in Bengal and elsewhere; it is equally necessary that the Congress should emphatically condemn the outrages against unarmed and helpless citizens.

GHASTLY TRAGEDY.

"Hijli incident exposes the ghastly tragedy of the present system of Government. Morally it is more cowardly, debased and indefensible than shooting on unarmed crowds to disperse public meetings or processions. But the most provoking and irritating part of the whole sorry episode is that in spite of this official findings of a responsible Committee no action is so far taken or proposed to be taken against these perpetrators of what must be described as nothing short of murders of two human beings and grievous hurt to twenty.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CHITTAGONG.

Now look at other picture. For the murder of one official at Chittagong, not only will the actual alleged murderer meet with the extreme capital punishment of law and executed; for that nobody can have any reason to complain, but the tragic occasion was exploited to victimise innocent citizens of the town and inflict ruthless reprisal and revenge on hundred of individuals having nothing to do with the alleged crime; Sjt. Sen Gupta and other leaders of Bengal as well as non-official Enquiry Committee have repeated and openly challenged that Chittagong outrage was the result of a secret conspiracy.

So far there is not even a gesture of disapproval at such conduct. This can only be construed as an open challenge from the European community of Bengal to the Indian Nationalists of that Province. Have the responsible heads of that community and the Anglo-India reckoned the cost and consequence of such a move? irretrievable. Do these Europeans really think that by increasing complications and creating difficulties, they are really helping the Government to get out of the tangle? Is this the contribution of Bengal Europeans to the All-India and All-World Good-will movement started by a large section of the sober and responsible element? Let us hope that they will be checked in good time from this mad path and prevent future disasters and tragedies.

OFFICIAL MENTALITY EXPOSED.

Mr. Nagindas Master who followed made an observation that these incidents were an indication of the mentality of Government. They were a culmination rather than a beginning.

Bengal as they all knew had never enjoyed even a day's rest ever since the truce. He then referred to the Bardoli enquiry and remarked that there also they could see the exhibition of Government mentality. Such incidents were, indeed, necessary to keep the people ever in harness.

Dr. M. H. Gour referred to the failure of the R.T.C. and made a slashing attack on the attitude taken up by the Muslim delegates. He maintained that despite these anti-National tactics on the part of handful of Muslims, the bulk of the Muslim population—millions of them—stood for complete independence and they would throw their lot with Mahatmaji the moment he would resume the next "war."

Mr. Shroff, who was sometime back a detenu in Bengal, and who had been in the Hijli detention camp made a vehement speech condemning the Government repression in Bengal.

"BARBARIC."

Mr. Abdul Rahaman Mitha said that they in India could witness a strange spectacle ever since the truce. On the one side there was the ostensible truce with all that it ought to imply while on the other side they could witness incidents like the Hijli and Chittagong.

Referring to the Muslim delegates at the R.T.C. the speaker suggested that these worthies who had bartered away their country's independence should better make Britain their mother country and should not return to India. (Laughter.) Such people ought not to get any place in this country.

Mr. S. K. Patil remarked that incidents at Hijli and Chittagong ought not to pain or disappoint them in the least. He regarded such incidents as God-send. They were necessary to keep them on the right track.

Mahatmaji would be back in their midst on the 4th of December or on the 11th at the latest. They had no reason to be despondent over the failure of the R.T.C. It was only a foregone conclusion. The real R.T.C. must be and was going to be in India. They had to prepare for it without any loss of time now.

After "Vande Mataram" was sung the meeting was dissolved.

Kavi Ardeshar F. Khabardar was entertained by the Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal, on Saturday last, in connection with the poet's golden jubilee celebrations.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT IN ASSEMBLY.

Surcharge On Poor Man's Salt.

(Continued from page 1)

protection to manufacturers of Indian salt.

Sir George Schuster intervening, further explained that Government had customs duty on all salt imported by sea in India, while there was specific duty on foreign salt by statute amount of import duty was determined by ebcise duty. House by accepting clause Four of Bill had already agreed to 25 per cent surcharge on import duty on salt. If now by accepting the amendment the House did not impose surcharge on excise duty, it would create technical difficulties which might affect import duty also.

Mr. Mitra urged upon the House to accept his amendment.

Mr. Ahmed Nawaz Khan opposed the amendment as he held that duty was made a weapon for political agitation though actually it did not affect the consumer.

WHY NOT DUTY ON TEA?

Mr. B. Das complained that the principle enunciated by the Finance Member in regard to Tariff duty on salt had not been applied to other protective duties. The speaker strongly objected to the surcharge and said that Government could find sufficient money to balance the Budget from the levy of duty on tea, coffee, coal and lubricants. He could not understand why no surcharge was levied on articles exported from India. That would have taxed the foreigner.

SCHUSTER'S DEFENCE.

"NO POPULAR FEELING AGAINST IT."

Sir George Schuster said that discussion on the subject had been short, probably because the arguments were well-known. He said that the consumption of salt had grown steadily and past experience showed that variation in duty had not led to change in consumption figures. Mr. Mitra had said that whenever there was need for taxation Government ran to the poor man's salt and the rich man's income. "If we do that in proper proportion, I do not know to what can my Hon. friend object. We have until this moment refrained from touching salt duty. We feel that the salt tax can be relied upon to produce money and that it should be regarded as a sort of ultimate reserve in Government resources to be used in extreme need. Can my Hon. friends imagine of any occasion on which justification for having some recourse to your ultimate reserve would be stronger than it is to-day? You class in India 355 out of 360 million men as poor men and if the poor man is not to be taxed then you would be limiting the powers of Government to deal with financial emergencies. We must regard this salt tax surcharge as the most reliable in the whole of our financial plan. The private individual would under the surcharge, pay one anna per annum per head. This tax has been imposed for two months. We have not seen any great popular feeling against it. The extra burden has not been unduly increased by dealers and to Government it is the soundest part of its proposals."

The motion of Mr. Lalchand Navalrai was then voted upon and rejected by 48 votes to 55.

GOVERNMENT AND OIL MONOPOLY.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed then moved omission of motor spirit from surcharge duty and took the opportunity to urge Government to take over the oil monopoly and thereby get all the funds it wanted which at present went into the pocket of the oil combine who exploited the poor people of India.

Sir George Schuster said that the effect of the amendment would, on the other hand, be to put more money into the pockets of oil companies and give a substantial measure of protection to the B. O. C. and other companies.

Dr. Ziauddin said that he knew this and moved the amendment only to draw a reply from the member representing the B. O. C. (Laughter). He withdrew the amendment.

Clause Five was then passed.

Mr. Sitaram Raju moved the omission of Clause six. A. P.

PUBLIC UTILITY.

Mr. Sitaram Raju moving his amendment against enhanced postal rates, referred to the object laid down by Government sixty years ago when the Postal Department was started that it should be considered as a public utility department and not as a commercial concern for revenue.

The speaker foresaw a considerable fall in traffic if the increase was made and avered that the people would more freely carry letters through busses which touched numerous villages than through post offices.

Pandit Sen said that non-officials had been agitating for reduction in postal rates and response from Government side to their demands was to put up rates in the present budget.

NOVEL DEFENCE.

Sir Md. Yakub said that the poor man had a limited circle of friends and relations and he used postal facilities once in three months. He therefore would not be greatly hit. On the other hand, enhanced rates would eardicate the evil of writing useless letters and also put a check over the spread of poisonous literature. He said he would cut down his correspondence by fifty per cent. from 31st December.

Mr. Laichand Navalrai could not justify the surcharge as he held that retrenchment proposals were not fully carried out. Otherwise the said deficit of 92 lakhs would be considerably reduced.

Mr. Mody wanted Government to give a concession to the purchase of two postcards if bought at a time and charge only fifteen pies.

BEST FORM OF TAXATION.

Mr. Elliott retorted that twins could not be cheaper than one child. Amidst laughter, he suggested that agriculturists could send bearing letters which addresses might return unclaimed after knowing the welfare of their relations. The speaker supported Government as he said it was best form of taxation, it being self-imposed.

Mr. Ranga-Iyer also amidst laughter hoped that Mr. Elliott's suggestion would find wider response outside, but did not know if Government relished the suggestions of Sir Mohd. Yakub and Mr. Elliott, both of which would reduce revenue.

Mr. Yamin Khan supported the amendment as, in his opinion, there was enough room for economy in the department.

Mr. B. R. Puri said that Sir Mohd. Yakub had given an original idea that people should write less. That meant that even the existing revenue would diminish while Government's sole idea in bringing forward the bill was to increase the revenue. Government might say "Save me from my friends."

GOVT. POSITION.

Sir Joseph Bhore said that postal deficit was 181 lakhs which after accounting adjustment was 132 lakhs. Of this 60 lakhs were covered by retrenchment which was the maximum they could carry out immediately. Deficit of 72 lakhs must be covered. The two alternatives were: firstly, to increase postal rates and secondly, to meet it from the general revenue. As for the cost on the population, 536 million post cards were used every year which gave 3 post cards per head of adult population and meant extra three pice tax per head per annum. If, however, 50 million only used the post card then the cost per head of adult population was threefourths of a pice per month. That was not much. What Government was asking for was that the cost of the service must be paid. Postal service was open for use on voluntary basis and people could limit correspondence to their needs. He said that foreign postage was also being increased by twentyfive per cent, so that a letter would now cost two and half annas instead of two.

Mr. Raju's motion was then put to the vote and carried by 63 votes against 46.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.

GOVT. DEFEAT IN ASSEMBLY.

Absentees Taken To Task.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.

I understand that Mr. Todd, Collector of Salem who is an official member of the Assembly fdom Madras and Mr. R. S. Sarma nominated non-official from Bengal have both been taken to task by Mr. Cosgrave, Chief official whip in the Assembly for not having been present on Friday when at the close of that day's sitting the House decided on Mr. Hari Raj Swaroop's motion against duty on machinery which ended in defeat to Government by one vote.

To-day whips were very busy in the Assembly for vote on Salt Duty.

SANKEY'S REBUFF TO JINNAH.

(Continued from page 1.)

able the Conference to do its work before it goes. I see no difficulty if we sit from day to day first as the Federal Structure Sub-Committee and then as plenary Conference allowing those who have taken places for the next week's sailing to get away."

Lord Sankey, while appreciating the Moslem attitude, added his voice to those urging the desirability of proceeding with the work and said: "Believe me, I am neither pro-Hindu, pro-Moslem, nor pro-anything else. I am pro-India."

SANKEY'S REBUFF TO JINNAH

Mr. Jinnah remarked: "Believe me, I am more pro-Indian than you."

Chairman: "I do not admit that."

Mr. Jinnah: "I claim that and neither I nor any Mussalman at this table wishes to create unnecessary difficulty."

It was then agreed that the Moslem delegation should be consulted and the Committee adjourned till the afternoon.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

MUSLIMS YIELD.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee met again at 2-15 p.m. and decided that discussion should proceed.

It is understood that the Muslims will withdraw their objection to the continuance of the discussion on condition that their rights are safeguarded under the Constitution.—Reuters

SHEFFIELD SHIELD MATCHES.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Adelaide.—Following is to-day's closing score in Sheffield Shield match between South Australia and Victoria which commenced on Friday.

South Australia 317 and 170 (Nitschke 62, Nagel six for 36).

Victoria: 315 (Grimmett five for 93) and 18 for two.—Reuter.

CITY NOTES

By

OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC

When Britain went off the gold standard in September, South Africa proclaimed that it would stick to gold and not to sterling. To-day it finds that the promise is not easy to keep. A cable says that South Africa failed to raise a loan of £10 millions in France or Holland, or United States. As an index of the credit of South Africa, it may be mentioned that the last-mentioned country demanded 6 per cent. interest, 3 per cent. commission and a guarantee from the British Government. Exporters from South Africa are calling for a depreciation of the currency ('nace' Mr Batliwala's theory of the benefits of high exchange rates) to meet world competitions This is all the more remarkabl when we remember that South Africa exports about £40 millions o gold and, as the price of gold cannot be increased in local currency except by depreciating the latter, they are clamouring for it Moreover the Reserve Bank o South Africa, like the Governmen of India, had its gold assets i London and these have lost i value and mobility owing to th depreciation of sterling.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

The sterling rate has been steadier over the week-end, sellers being plentiful at 1s. 6-5/32d. The week's shipment of gold has been very modest but, so far, we have shipped nearly 13 crores of gold in seven weeks and the last week's low figure is believed to have been due to the Divali holidays. Apart from this, there is no special bullish factor in the market and the rate has, therefore, gone down to 1s. 6-1/8d., but is steady at that level. Moreover, the Government has increased the amount of tenders to £1,000,000 and this will also tend to keep down the market. As soon as the new cotton crop moves into Bombay, some good export activity is anticipated.

IMPORT DUTY ON RAW COTTON.

The Assembly has passed by 60 votes to 49 the import duty on raw cotton. The most illuminating episode was Sir George Schuster's turning the tables on the President of the Mill-owners' Association who claimed that the duty would hit the mills very hard and quoted the Aga Khan to show that it would also starve Indians in Uganda. When the Finance Member asked him whether he would prefer duties on raw cotton and surcharge on piece-goods, Mr. Mody was silent. The duty on cotton works at half an anna per pound or on cloth worth about Rs. 3 while the surcharge works out to more than three annas.

MR. MONTAGU NORMAN.

The Board of Directors of the Bank of England has decided to suggest to the shareholders to reelect Mr. Montagu Norman as Governor of the Bank of England for the twelfth year in succession. Mr. Norman is one of the outstanding personalities in British finance and he has enjoyed all through his eleven years of office the trust and co-operation of the city, the banks and the various Governments. The man who can get on with a Tory, Socialist, Coalitionist and National Government must be something of a hero. He has rendered signal service to his country by his very delicate negotiations with the United States about the funding of the British War Debts and the recent loans from the Federal Reserve Bank and the Bank of France. But he has also fought for the preservation of the gold standard in other countries by the timely assistance he gave to Austria, Germany and other States when crises overtook them. His greatest achievement, however, would be accepted to have been the masterly manner in which he piloted the Bank of England through the financial crisis of May to October this year.

RUNNING EXPENSES.

Accountant:—How shall we account for the Rs. 5,000 which the cashier decamped with?

Manager:—Oh! charge it to running expenses.

KURLA MILL AREA, AN ARMED CAMP.

Truth About "Strikers' Riot"

Two months have elapsed since the workers of the Swadeshi Mills at Kurla downed tools as a protest against their reduction of wages by the managements, and hope of an amicable settlement are even now remote. The management and the labour leaders met many times, but could not come to an agreement. The situation has been complicated by the promulgation of Section 144, Cr. P. Code, holding the assembly of more than five person illegal. The promulgated order lapsed on Friday last, but has been re-issued for further three weeks.

A representative of the "Chronicle" went round the mill area and was able to elicit interesting particulars about the so-called "strikers' riot" on Saturday evening. It is true that twenty-one persons were injured in a clash between the "blacklegs" in lorries and another party, but nobody is in a position to state exactly which the other party is. Some are of the opinion that they must be strikers, while others think that it must be the work of "dismissed blacklegs". The whole incident is shrouded in mystery.

Of the twenty-one persons injured, one is a police constable.

WOMEN STRIKERS.

About 500 women strikers gathered in front of the mill on Saturday morning as a rumour went round the locality that the management had employed women workers for the mills. About two hundred and fifty new recruits were taken to-day (Monday) to the mills from Polbawadi in motor-lorries. They were escorted by the police.

The mill-area presents the appearance of an armed camp as police sepoys are posted at strategic points.

A meeting of the strikers was held at the old Kurla Mills, when they condemned the attitude of the management in employing "blacklegs" to break the strike.

IS HE STRIKER?

At the inquest on Monday on the death of Ram Bahiru who died yesterday morning at the K. E. M. Hospital from injuries received on Sunday at Dumun Gully, Sion, at the hands (it is alleged) of the strikers of the Kurla Swadeshi Mills the body was identified by a relative.

It is believed that the suspicion at first roused against Ramu that he was a striker could not be established in view of the relative's statement at the identification that Ramu had come to Bombay only four days ago. Further hearing of the inquest has been postponed pending further inquiries.

KURLA STRIKE.

TEXTILE UNION SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M.L.C, General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, has issued the following statement:—

Since the commencement of the attempt on the part of the management, Swadesni Mills, Kurla, to recruit black-leg labour from Bombay, the strike situation has been seriously complicated by the provocative tactics on the part of the owners. For five weeks the strike had gone on peacefully and without any disturbances. The arrival of the black-leg labour with arms within Kurla limits, howeverr, disturbed the calm atmosphere and gave cause for provocation. But the Union officials could keep the strikers under control and no untoward incident happened on the first day. On the second day a small disturbance occurred, owing to the provocation given by the black-leg labour; but it did not take a serious turn

On the 12th instant a disturbance again took place; but as soon as the Union Officials came to know of it, they went on the spot and pacified the excited workers. Section 144 which had expired was again promulgated for three weeks. By this time old recruiters and their black-leg labour ceased going to the mills owing to, I unnerstand, difference of opinion with the management over terms of employment; and new *dadas* and new men began to go to the mills.

AT PAREL.

In Parel, it is a well-known fact that these *dadas* are generally at daggers drawn with one another. The loss of employment of one section of these *dadas* and the gain of the other section created, I understand, complications in the Parel area. And I shall not be surprised if the serious disturbance that took place near Sion was the result of these complications.

I have seen stated in some papers that Sion disturbance took place between the black-leg labour and strikers. My enquiries show me that the statement is highly mischievous and meant to discredit the strikers. The Union Officials habe been doing their level best to keep the strikers under control, in spite of the greatest provocations to which they have been subjected; and I am in a position to say that the conduct of the strikers has been on the whole peaceful and admirable.

To-day the black-leg labour carried lahis with them and had, I understand, some soda water bottles in their lorries which were escorted from Parel to Kurla by a strong police force. This again is a serious provocation and I wonder how the police and their officials tolerate it. I have taken steps to bring this to the notice of the Kurla Magistrate and I hope he will take the necessary steps to stop it.

FRIENDS OF INDIA

Warning To British Diehards

NO GOVT. CAN NEGLECT FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

The Secretary of the Friends of India in London reviewing the activities of his Association for the last six months has issued a long statement.

Among other things the report shows the voluminous propaganda that was carried out in England in favour of India's "Right of Self-Determination"—mainly through the publication of books and pamphlets and articles in the papers, by eminent authorities on Indian questions, by open air meetings, and indoor discussions by demonstrations, conferences and concerts.

The report further alludes with pride that memorable day 6th of October when the Association had in their midst Mahatma Gandhi to conduct a solemn prayer, and to partake of their fruit dinner. "A number of questions were asked the report runs "which Gandhiji answered. We are sure that this event would have stirred all the members present to deeper loyalty to the great cause for which Gandhiji stands." The report concludes with a note of warning to British die-hards. "No Government can neglect the force of public opinion on this question and therefore opinion in favour of Indian freedom must be strengthened."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Legislation To Revise Act.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.

According to lobby reports two labour legislations may be brought forward in the Assembly arising out the Labour Commissions Report, namely, revision of Workmen's Compensation Act and abolition of the Assam Labour Board. Legislation may be promoted the next session.—A. P.

NO SURCHARGE ON IMPORTED SALT.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.

A gazette of India extraordinary has been issued giving effect to the amendment of Mr. Morgan in respect of imported salt which was accepted by Sir George Schuster. By this notification the four and half annas duty imposed by the Act of 1931 will not be subject to a surcharge of twentyfive per cent.—A. P.

NO WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS ACROSS CHINESE EASTERN RY.

General Attack Against Japanese To Be Launched ?

WHEREABOUTS OF BOY-EMPEROR UNKNOWN

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Tokyo.—General Machanshan is reported to have decided to reject the Japanese demand made yesterday that he should withdraw troops across the Chinese Eastern Railway. According to a Chinese report from Harbin, General Ma is now determined to take advantage of a thick fog to launch a general attack against the Japanese at dawn tomorrow.

Conflicting messages are circulating regarding movements of the boy Emperor. While official dispatches state that he has arrived in Yinkow, press messages declare that he is staying at Mukden with Yuanchinkai (head of the new Mukden Government).

On the eve of reassembling of the League Council, official circles here reiterate that it would be impossible to consider evacuation of the Chinese Eastern Railway zone without first obtaining China's recognition of five fundamental principles laid down by Japan which, it is stressed, are nothing more than the ordinary requirements of civilised intercourse.

JAPANESE CAPTURE VILLAGE.

Mukden.— Japanese infantry, cavalry, artillery and aeroplanes were all engaged in a fighting in the morning, near the Nonni River, in order to dispose of the Chinese cavalry menace with the result that the latter were driven back several miles to northeast, and a village 15 miles to the northeast of the Nonni railway bridge, was captured by the Japanese who have established an outpost there. The casualties are at present not known.

SKIRMISHING.

The engagement was preceded by skirmishing in which seven Japanese were killed and ten were wounded. Each side accuses the other of assuming the offensive.—Reuter.

BOY EMPEROR IN MUKDEN.

Move To Crown Him Emperor Of Manchuria & Mongolia?

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Shanghai.—Ex-Emperor Hsuantung arrived in Mukden on November 14, travelling in imperial style, by a special train according to the reports in the Chinese Press. His temporary headquarters are at the Old Palace in Mukden, and six boards for controlling the State affairs are being planned. Many members of the Imperial family are already intriguing for high positions. Reports add that the Japanese originally planned to have Hsuangtung crowned as Emperor of Manchuria and Mongolia, under the dynastic title of Ta Ming (Great Shining). Hsuangtung insists on Ta Ching (Great Purity).—Reuter's Special.

SIND, ALWAYS A DEFICIT PROVINCE.

Prof. Chablani's Analysis Of Financial Enquiry Committee Report.

(From our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.

Interviewed by a press representative as to his opinion on the report of the Sind Financial Enquiry Committee, Professor H. L. Chablani, whose estimates as embodied in the official memorandum of the finance secretary of the Government were circulated among the members of the Round Table Conference last year said:

TALL TALK OF RETRENCHMENT.

The Committee's estimate of basic figures will be a cruel disillusionment to my separationist friends in Sind who were expecting either a surplus of Sind revenue over an expenditure or at most a deficit of 10 lakhs. In spite of the tall talk about retrenchment, it is impossible for a province with a revenue of only 182.42 lakhs to meet by retrenchment or taxation the initial deficit of 110.42 lakhs without crippling all economic enterprise within it and shutting down every beneficient department of Government. Even assuming the correctness of official estimates of the receipts from the Barrage, the deficit cannot be covered.

ALWAYS DEFICIT PROVINCE.

"Even if the full rates are realised, 'a very rash assumption in existing circumstances", says the Committee, "Sind will always be a deficit province on our basis of calculation, although the deficit will fall to below half a crore after 14 years and to below a quarter of one crore after 18 years. If only the slum rates are imposed, the deficit will never be less than 1 crore of rupees. At the average of the two rates, the deficit will not fall below a crore of rupees until the fourteenth year after separation, the ultimate deficit, on the full development of the Lloyd Barrage project, being 63.71 lakhs."

"NORMAL" REVENUES.

Personally, I regard the Committee's estimate of the normal revenues, best expenditure after separation, and the receipts from land sales and water rate from the Lloyd Barrage project as not worth the paper on which they are written. The Committee's estimate of the actual average deficit of Sind during the triennium 1927-29 commands respects: here their qualifications land them on safe and firm ground. But a revenue official and an engineer assisted by an accountant cannot do the Economist's job. Their definition of the word "Normal" in para 11 is amusing; indeed their own admission that "the word Normal here has a somewhat vague meaning which we find it difficult to make more precise", makes pathetic reading. They are sure that the figures which they have assumed under certain heads, such as Land Revenue, "are not likely to be obtained in 1933-34 owing to the prevailing economic depression"; that "no one can foresee what the future will bring forth"; and yet they assume as the normal figure of Land Revenue 102 lakhs, the actual average of the three years 1927-28, 1928-29 and 1930-31, shutting their eyes to the fact that both prices of agricultural produce and realisation of Land Revenue since September 1929 have fallen sharply.

ARE LOCAL BODIES SELF-GOVERNING?

Thana Conference Speeches.

THANA, Nov. 14.

The second Thana District Local Bodies' Conference was held to-day in the Divecha Town Hall, Thana. The Conference was called at the invitation of the Thana Municipality.

Dr. T. Wells, the President of the Thana Municipality delivered his address as the Chairman of the Reception Committee. He said that the Local Bodies, which are supposed to be self-governing, are not such as one would think them to be. At every step they take, they have to seek sanction from the Government. Their hands and feet are tied down, and unless and until freedom in action is given to the Local Bodies, it is impossible to achieve the object of Local Self-Government. Schemes like Water Supply and Sanitation do not fructify for want of monetary help or loan from Government.

The Conference was then declared open by Mr. M. D. Bhatt, I.C.S., the Collector of Thana, who said that such Conferences stimulate new ideas and are a tonic to the whole system of Local Bodies. His contact with the Local Bodies in the Thana District has not made him very hopeful about their early development. He advised them to increase the efficiency of the Local administration and be vigilant in safeguarding their interest and in collecting revenue.

A WRONG ANALOGY.

In the absence of Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta, who was to preside over the Conference, Mr. M. M. Karbhari, M.L.C. was elected President of the Conference In his opening remarks he gave a spirited reply to the Collector by saying that there could be no comparison between England and India. England was a free and self-governing country and there people have power to remove any man from his office who failed to carry out a particular mandate. Here in India they were asked to manage certain "Transferred Departments" but were given no resources.

The delegates then formed themselves into subject-committees for urban and rural areas and the resolutions will be moved to-morrow.

MAMLATDAR ON TRIAL.

Alleged Bribery.

MAGISTRATE'S "NO" TO PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Nov. 14.

The trial of Mr. Shridhar Vasudev Lavate, who was a Mamlatdar and a Magistrate exercising First Class magisterial powers at Bassein District Thana in the years 1929 and 1930, under section 161 I.P.C. for having taken illegal gratification from one Pandurang Bhiwa of Vaghoi, Taluka Bassein, commenced the day before yesterday before Mr. W. N. Bakhtyar, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kalyan Prant, at Thana. Mr. A. V. Chitre, the Public Prosecutor, Thana, conducted the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. M. M. Karbhari, Advocate, High Court, assisted by Messrs. Khare and Pratap Pleaders, Thana. The prosecution have cited 12 witnesses out of whom 4 witnesses have been examined so far.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

It appears while the accused was Magistrate at Bassein, one Janardhan Devji Patil of Vagholi, Taluka Bassein, lodged a complaint against one Chandrya Pandoo Mhatra and three others before the accused under sections 323, 504, and 506 of the I.P.C. and the case went on for several hearings from 24-2-30 to 25-9-30 on which latter date the case, it is alleged, was compromised at the instance of the accused. One Pandurang Bhiwa, the principal witness in the case, whose brother and cousin were amongst the accused persons in the said case at Bassein, realising that the Mamlatdar had avowed sympathy for the complainant, went one day in the morning about the beginning of the month of Ashvin to the Mamlatdar's residence. He met Philip Inas, a witness in the present case, who works in the Wada in which the Mamlatdar was residing, and after getting information from the said Philip that Mamlatdar was in the house, he went further and found out the Mamlatdar to whom he handed over an envelope in which was enclosed a one-hundred rupee Currency Note. The Mamlatdar, it is alleged, accepted the bribe, took down the names of the parties in the case and promised to do the needful. Then, when the case came up for further hearing before him, he prevailed upon the parties to come to terms and the case was compromised.

OBJECTIONABLE QUESTIONS.

Yesterday, while Pandurang Bhiwa and Philip Inas were being examined, the Public Prosecutor put some questions to the witnesses regarding the general reputation of the accused (Mamlatdar). Mr. Karbhari objected to those questions being put to the witnesses as they were inadmissible under the Evidence Act. The Magistrate upheld the objection of the defence counsel and passed an order to the effect that he would not allow questions regarding general reputation of the accused as bad character was not a fact in issue in a case under section 161 I.P.C.

The Public Prosecutor thereupon informed the Court that he intends to move the High Court in revision against the said order.

The case now stands adjourned to the 26th November.

EXTENSION OF BAN ON RAM SHARMA.

Appeal To High Court To Quash Government Orders

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Nov. 13.

Soon after the disturbances in the Binny Mills in July last, the District Magistrate, Bangalore District, served an order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. on Mr. P. M. Rama Sarma, a Congressman and Vice-president, Bangalore Textile Labour Union, prohibiting him from entering within certain limits of Bangalore City. The order was in the first instance to be in force for three months. The Government under the powers vested in them issued a notification extending the order for a period of six months.

Against the original order and the Government notification, Mr. Rama Sarma petitioned to Government to rescind the said order.

With regard to this petition, Mr. Sarma has received a reply from the Government to the effect that Government see no grounds to revise the orders already passed in the matter.

APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

Yesterday, Mr. Sarma filed a petition to the High Court, praying that under Sec. 10 of the High Court Regulation and Sec. 435 and 439 and the inherent power vested in the Hon'ble Court to act "Ex Debeto Justetea" under the code of criminal procedure, to issue a rule calling for the entire records, reports etc., connected with the passing of an ex-parte order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. on 21-7-31 and 14-9-31 against the petitioner and that the said orders be revised and quashed by the High Court.

RETRENCHMENT IN MADRAS.

Subordinate Govt Servants' Protests.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

"Axing" the various Government departments has already began to draw forth protests and petitions from the intended victims in Madras. The staff of the Madras Secretariat have petitioned to the Secretary to the Government, Finance (Retrenchment) Department against the contemplated 'cuts' in their pay. Their grounds are that the financial position of the Government of Madras is not so bad as that of other provinces so as to warrant the drastic cuts under consideration, which had no justification. Already the standard of pay in the Madras Secretariat was lower than that in other provinces. Moreover, the standard of living had considerably risen. There were other ways of effecting substantial retrenchment in the expenditure of the Secretariat Staff, and reduction in their emoluments was therefore uncalled-for.

MUSLIMS' DEMAND.

At a public meeting of the Muslims of Madras held at the Royapettah Mosque under the presidency of Janab Moulvi Hakeem Syed Raza Ali Sahib, a resolution was passed that in view of the chronic backwardness and economic distress among the Muslims of South India, due regard should be paid to the principle of communal representation in operating any scheme of retrenchment.

Another protest was from the temporary Subordinate Staff of the Madras Central Survey Office requesting the Government not to send out the 300 men who have been given a month's notice. Among them are people who have put in 10 years' service and more. They wanted servicemen who had put in 25 years and more in the department to be asked to go away, giving place to younger men.

LUCKNOW RACES.

Leicester Plate Annexed By Moorhouse.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 14.

The third Lucknow Gymkhana meeting came to a conclusion this afternoon before a fairly large crowd of spectators. The card consisted of seven events, majority of which went to non-favourites.

The following are details:—

BAGHDAD PLATE.

Distance.—6 furlongs.

Major E A Bray's KNIGHT BACHELOR 8-5, Nathusingh .. 1
Mr. P. C. Pathock's SICAB 7-13, D. Fownes 2
Mrs. J. Thompson's NIDAA AL SHAAB 7-0, Mona 3

Tote paid Rs. 8 for win.

MANZIL PLATE.—(Div. I.)

Distance.—1,000 yards.

Mr. Habibullah's STAR OF LUCKNOW 9-4, Muzaffar 1
Mr. Hafiz's ALIF 9-12, Rajoo .. 2
Messrs. Nangooram and Enayatullah's KAUL 9-3, Md. Shafi 3
Mr. Spencer's Doch and Daris 10-1, Owner 4

Tote paid Rs. 7-8 for win, and Rs. 6, Rs. 7 and Rs. 13 for places.

RENALA PLATE.

Distance.—4 furlongs.

Mr. S. Chaerbal Singh's RAM RAM 8-2, Meharbux 1
Lt.-Col. K. A. Appleby's PRINCESS ALLIX 9-5, Mona 2
Major T. Burridge's BEMALA 8-2, Nathusingh 3
Major S. A. Sanford's Primrose 8-13, Gurcharan 4

Tote paid Rs. 7-8 for win, and Rs. 7, and Rs. 9-8 for places.

LEICESTER PLATE.

Distance.—4 furlongs.

Lt.-Col. K. A. Appleby's MOORHOUSE 9-5, Mona 1
Mr. Suktumall's AUTHORITY 8-12, (car. 9-0) D. Fownes .. 2
Mrs. M. C. Ovan's FRENCH HERO 7-2, Gurcharan 3
Mr. Kashisharan's Peooysunshine 8-12, Ganeshi 4

Tote paid Rs. 7-8 for win, and Rs. 7-8, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 12 for places.

YORK PLATE.

Distance.—5 furlongs.

Lt.Col. W. R. Tylden Wright's WHISANER 10-2, Capt. Tudor 1
Mr. Benipershad's INDERMONI 9-7, Hera 2
Lt.-Col. K. A. Appleby's LORD ASHLEY 10-2, Mona 3
Mr. Mohd. Shafi's Fairpersian, B. G. Abdulali 4

Tote paid Rs. 17 for win, and Rs. 7-8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 for places.

SURAT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Nov. 14.

Different election petitions by different persons for the non-Mahomenan and also for Mahomedan wards respectively have been presented through their pleader to the District court to-day to set aside the last election of the whole City on about eleven grounds.

WOMEN AS SOLDIERS

Central Training Camp. In Bombay.

SEVA DAL BOARD'S RESOLUTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GAYA, November 15.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, who is now touring in Bihar was at Allahabad for the last few days and attended the meeting of the Central Board of the Hindustani Seval which passed among other resolutions the following relating to the Women's Central Camp:—

"Resolved that a Central Camp for the training of women Sainikas and instructors be started in the suburbs of Bombay about the middle of December, and the organiser of the Women's Section be requested to make all necessary arrangements for it.

"The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee be requested to arrange for all necessary help financial and otherwise for this camp and all provincial Congress Committees be requested to send selected recruits to this camp, the expenses for travelling and uniforms of such recruits being met by Committees sending them."

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(Continued From Page 6.)

great headway before we can come to the level of the advanced nations of the West and so long as our energies are being wasted in this communal squabble we have no chance of doing any thing for India. As matters stand in London, despite Mahatmaji's faith in ultimate solution of the problem, I believe, it is impossible to achieve it. Only last night, Mr. Shaukat Ali assured me that neither he nor Mr. Jinnah was prepared to have any kind of arbitration and they have asked the British Government for its own decision.

LABOUR AND THE COUNTRY.

One of the greatest lessons of the last General Election to the Labour Party is the need for a real solid programme for nation-building instead of usual high-sounding slogans which once used to appeal to the working class. It was alright to gather the working class together. But Labour has found that if it wants to rule, it has to depend upon the votes of the middle classes and not of the capitalists and these votes will not be cast for Labour unless and until it shows some really acceptable, progressive, constructive programme of work instead of the mere Red Slogans of the past. I have reason to believe that this is being realised by the Labour Party leaders and I am informed that some of the Ministers out of office and out of Parliament are even now beginning to consider a new and more virile programme which they may put before the nation with a certain amount of success. Even in this programme, the steps that are being taken are rather halting and it will be long before they realise that with such a programme they will not be in a position to dictate to the electorate as they could not do a week ago.

WELSH WIZARD'S ROLE.

In their new programme, they have got unexpected help from the veteran politician Mr. Lloyd George. The Liberal Party has disappeared, shattered into pieces. But Lloyd George still remains. He is the one person in Britain who can see into the future. He is the one man who believes in planning. He will be able to help Labour to plan wisely with the object of defeating the Tories. We shall be able to see within a few months how the Li.G.-G.L. (George Lansbury) combination works at Westminster. It is not unlikely that we shall soon get a real working arrangement between the radically-minded progressives from all sections of the British politicians, Conservative, Liberal and Labour with a new alignment of parties, rising out of this flood-tide of Conservatism which seems to have swept over Great Britain.

This has its own lessons for India as well. We can shed all the clinging, clogging tentacles of communal and other troubles and visualise the growth of a strong progressive virile body of Indian politicians who are able to work for the betterment of our country. We must not fall into the errors in which these British parties based on class have fallen.

The religious discourse is being continued by V. Basatheyan and V. Raman Nambudiri, at the public meeting in the afternoon both of them spoke expounding the righteousness of the cause.

Sjt. Kelappan left for Calicut to-day in connection with the arrest of Triumunp and is expected back to-morrow.

SATYAGRAHA IN JIND STATE.

Deputation Comes To Bombay.

The following is issued on behalf of the Indian States' People's Conference:—

A deputation of the people of Jind State has come to Bombay to acquaint the Central office of The Indian States' People's Conference with facts about the satyagraha that has been going on for over two months in the Jund State. The Secretary of Jind Riyasati Praja Mandal who is the chief man, has brought numerous documents and statements to support his case.

PEOPLE'S GRIEVANCES.

The people of Jind have very serious complaints to make against the present administration whose "de facto" head is Dr. Bihari Lall Dhingra, the present Vazir, the present ruler of the State being much advanced in age. The burden of taxation specially on agriculturists is growing heavier every day. The patience of the people has been strained to a breaking point. Jind Riyasati Praja Mandal has prepared a detailed statement enumerating all the grievances and substantiating them with facts and figures. The statement is meant to be presented to the Maharaja of Jind who it is understood, returns from England after eight months, absence on the grounds of health, on the 17th instant. The leaders of Jind people, who are now in Bombay propose to see the Maharajah here and request him to promise to remove the causes of grievances at once, before he leaves Bombay for his capital, where things are at present so arranged that none except Mr. Dhingra can see the Maharaja.

CAUSES OF SATYAGRAH.

The discontent of the people against the present adminstration is ever growing; elementary rights are denied to the people; any expression of their real mind, in howsoever moderate a manner, is ruthlessly suppressed. People tolerated all that all these days. The State began to encroach upon the rights of the people to assemble together for religious purposes in a public religious place." Satyagraha was started to protect that most elementary right of the people.

The story of Satyagraha beings as follows:—On the 7th of September about seven hundred Sikhs of Jind State and neighbouring territory wanted to assemble in the Gurudwara of Sangrur to deliberate on and decide certain religious matters. The notice was properly issued. The Gurudwara of Sangrur is a public place and is generally used for such religious purposes. The people who wanted to assemble there had, therefore, no idea that the State would take any obstructive attitude. On the 7th morning, when people began to come to Gurudwara, all of a sudden, an order under Section 144 was issued forbidding them to enter the Gurudwara for two months. The leading workers including Sardar Sewasing, impressed on those who were in charge of Law and Order, that they wanted to gather only for religious purposes, that there was no idea whatsoever of using the Gurudwara premises for any sort of political agitation, and that, under the circumstances, the order was most unjustifiable. But the authorities did not see their way to be reasonable. And the result was that the people resorted to Satyagraha to protect their right of free meeting. About seven hundred Sikhs under the leadership of Sardar Sewasingh decided to defy the order and all of them were arrested.

PROGRESS OF SATYAGRAHA.

Of the seven hundred arrested Sikhs there were over one hundred from the Jind State. They were separated from the whole lot and removed to a State Fort where they were made to undergo numerous hardships.

This offensive on the part of the State served only to fan the fire of discontent and indignation which was already burning very intensely in the people. The people of Jind State and neighbouring area brought into being a War Council and arranged to send every day a Jatha of 25 men to Sangrur Gurudwara. On every Sunday they arranged to send a Jatha of one hundred Sikhs. The Jathas as a rule went on foot from their village to Sangrur, which meant a very effective propaganda against the State. This went on upto 5th October i.e., nearly for a month. That took the number of arrested persons to fifteen hundred. The State could no more make provisions for these Satyagrahis. The State authorities started negotiations for a compromise. The terms of compromise offered by the Satyagrahis were very clear. The Satyagrahis demanded that their right of free meeting should be accepted, all prisoners should be released, all confiscated goods should e returned and their grievances against the present adminstration of the State should be looked into and redressed immediately after the return of the Maharajah from England. Up to 16th of October, the negotiations for settlement continued. All the terms offered by the Satyagrahis were substantially accepted by the State on the 16th evening. But on the 17th morning, for reasons best known to themselves the State authorities broke their word on a very flimsy ground. The settlement became impossible. The influx of Jathas continued without a break.

1750 SATYAGRAHIS PRISONERS.

To stem the tide of Satyagrahi Jathas, the State tried lathis in the beginning. Some Jathas were beaten by the State police. Over hundred people received hurts and injuries. About ten of them have serious injuries. One has his teeth broken and the other has a deep wound (3" plus, 3" plus, 1 1/2") on his head. But the march continued unbroken. On the 22nd October the State unconditionally released all the 1750 prisoners except 19 who being considered "leading agitators" were given six months' imprisonment without any judicial trial.

The release of the Jathas did not improve matters. The Sikhs were determined to carry on their Satyagraha so long as their object was not achieved. Even after the release, the Jathas marched on Sangrur regularly. But the State, possibly taking its clue from Morvi of Dharangadhra, began to try the tried methods of removing Satyagrahis outside the State territory in some jungle. After the 22nd October the State authorities after arresting the Satyagrahis Jatha every day remove it in a train some two hundred miles away in a jungle and leave them there. But the Jathas refusing to be left in a jungle at so great a distance board the same train which the escorting State Police boards and returns along with the Police to Sangrur. This way it goes on. Upto 16th instant, about three thousand Sikhs have offered Satyagraha and still new ones are coming out in abundance. From the 14th instant the Satyagrahi Council is sending one hundred Satyagrahi everyday, and they desire to continue sending that number every day till the end.

AFTER MAHARAJA'S RETURN.

The Maharaja of Jind lands in Bombay on the 17th instant. The deputation of Jind people will see him here and explain all matters. After that, on the 22nd instant, 2000 Satyagrahis, 500 women, and over 5000 people will, it is arranged, meet him on the Sangrur Station and will entreat him to restore to them their elementary rights and to remove their long-standing grievances. If the entreaties to Maharaja go unheeded, the War Council intends to start mass Satyagraha i.e. three to five thousand Sikhs will "en masse" go to Sangrur and will refuse to leave the place till their right of free meeting is restored to them. That right being regained and recognized, they will insist on securing inquiry into and redress of their grievances against administration. That being achieved, as the leader of the deputation says, the present fight will be over.

The deputation of Jind people desires that by publication of this correct version of Jind Satyagraha all misunderstandings, will be removed.

RETRENCHMENT IN MYSORE.

(From A Correspondent.)

An Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Mysore Non-Gazetted Officers' Association was held in the Auditorium of the City Y.M.C.A., in the 11th instant to consider the situation caused by the Government Order directing a cut in the salaries of Government servants.

BOMBAY SALARIED EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference the audited accounts were adopted. The total collections amounted to Rs 234/8. The expenses amounted to Rs. 200 leaving a balance of Rs. 34/8/0.

KARNATAK EDUCATION WEEK.

(From A Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 13.

The Secretaries of the Karnatak Education Week, Bijapur have issued a report of their work done during their Educational week. There were lectures, exhibition of physical culture, reading of papers etc. The Committee formed to discuss the problems of secondary school education suggested that a graded syilabus in physical culture training for both boys and giris should e framed. Also the general sense of the house regarding teaching hours was in favour of holding morning and evening sessions instead of holding classes as at present.

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"HUMILIATION OF LIVING UNDER FOREIGN RULE."

What Pandit Malaviya Wrote To Lord Irwin On Eve Of Latter's Leaving For London.

IDEAL OF COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE GAINING INCREASING NUMBER OF ADHERENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

(By Mail.)

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has released for publication the following letter he wrote to Lord Irwin at tre time the former Viceroy was leaving for London to consult with the Labour Government about the Indian situation.

BOMBAY, June 29.

Your Excellency.—I can well imagine how extremely busy you have been on the eve of your departure to England. I gladly avail myself therefore of your kind invitation to write to you my views on the present situation. I do not wish to inflict a long letter on you while you should be enjoying a well-earned leave on your way home. I will be as brief as possible.

Your Excellency has now been in India for a little over three years and you have been closely following the course of events. You have met a large number of Indians and Europeans representing all important interests and political parties. I find it difficult to think what I can tell you of the present situation which you do not already know. But I will emphasise a few points.

IDEAL OF DOMINION STATUS.

I have travelled a good deal during the last two months, in the Central Provinces. in Madras, the Punjab and Sindh, and have addressed very largely attended meetings and held private conversations with numerous men. I have found abundant evidence everywhere that the desire of the people for the establishment of complete self-Government is growing keener and wider every day. The ideal of Dominion Status still holds the field with the majority of thoughtful people. But it is accompanied with a widespread belief that England will not agree to establish it, and than freedom will have to be fought for and won. The ideal of complete independence is consequently gaining an increasing number of adherents. The minds of millions are fixed upon the 31st December 1929.

REGRETTABLE MURDERS.

The regrettable murder of Saunders and the throwing of the bombs in the Assembly are clear indications that a new temper is growing, particularly among the younger generation. It is only a very few of us who can talk of Dominion Status at a pu lic meeting without interruptions in favour of complete independence and without being exposed to ridicule. The absence of any pronouncement on behalf of the British Government in favour of the probability of Dominion Status being established at the next revision of the Statute is helping to accentuate feeling against the Government and weakening the position of those of us who stand for Dominion Status.

CAN ADVENT OF LABOUR.

The advent of the Labour Government to power at this juncture is from our point of view a happy event. It is much to be desired that the Labour Government will take the situation into its early consideration and take some action which will give an assurance to Indians that the demand for Dominion Status is going to be seriously considered.

Your Excellency's visit to England at this juncture leads me to hope that this will be done. Though no one can expect Your Excellency to make a fronouncement in the existing circumstnces in favour of Dominion Status, your speech at the Chelmsford Club makes it clear that, subject to satisfactory settlement being arrived at on the question of safeguarding the rights of minorities and of the relations of the Indian States with the new Government that may be established in India, Your Excellency will support the demand of the Indian people for a dominion Government. I hope I am right in so interpreting Your Excellency's speech. If so it is obvious that owing to your position as Viceroy and Governor-General of India and owing to your having been on the spot for three years your opinion and advice will naturally carry the greatest weight with Mr. MacDonald and the leaders of the other British parties, and also with the members of the Simon Commission. God has thus placed you in a unique position to help to shape a decision which will make or mar England's future relations with India. and will affect the prosperity and position of a continent which is the home of one-fifth of the human race. You have promised that you will strive to fulfil to the best ow your ability the duty of interpreting as faithfully as you may, the hopes, the feelings, the desires of the Indian people to His Majesty's Government and "to beg His Majesty's Government ever to place the most favourable construction upon all their proceedings."

HOLD CONFERENCE.

I have no doubt that your Excellency will strive to the utmost of your power to do so. But when you have done all you can, pray remember that neither you nor your countrymen who have happily not known the pain and humiliation of living under a foreign rule, can fully realise the depth of our feelings and desires on the question of our regaining freedom to administer our affairs. If therefore you desire to be fully fair to us and to establish our relations permanently on a basis of friendship, honourable and beneficial to both countries, I hope you will not try to bring about any agreement amongst yourselves, if it falls short of the establishment of a Dominion Government, without affording opportunity for a full discussion of the matter to the accredited representatives of British India and the Indian States at a Conference invited by the Cabinet of England. I feel very hopeful that such a Conference will bring about a thoroughly satisfactory solution of the great problem that confronts us.

If Your Excellency should agree with me so far, I hope you will advice the Cabinet to decide upon such a Conference and to make an announcement about it as early as practicable. This will greatly help to relieve tension here.

MINORITIES QUESTION.

On the question of safe-guarding the rights of minorities, I wish to remind your Excellency that the provisions which were agreed to at the All Parties Convention at Lucknow had and still have the support of a considerable number of Mussalmans. At p.24 of the Report of that Convention, Your Excellency will find it stated: "It will be seen from the above that we have gone a very long way to meet the Muslim demand. The only point on which we are sorry we cannot see eye to eye with them is the question of reservation for them of 1/3 of the total number of seats in the Central Legislature. This point has been dealt with in the main report (p. 53, last paragraph and p. 54). We have not heard anything since to induce us to alter our opinion. On the contrary we are convinced that the fears of Muslims are more imaginary than real", etc.

I hope Your Excellency will be pleased to read the whole of this paragraph and the portion of the main report referred to above and that you will be satisfied that this demand of the Muslims is not a reasonable one. A number of Mussalmans recognise this fact and I have hopes that this will not be pressed to divide us.

STATES PROBLEM.

As regards the Indian States, allow me to point out that the proposal that when Dominion Government has been established in India the States should continue to have direct relations with the Crown of England and not with the Dominion Government is one which is open to most serious objections from many points of view. It will never be accepted by British India, because it will be an effective bar to the growth and existence of a United India. It will injure the relations of the Dominion Government with the British Government and work continually against the British connection with India. It will create an antagonism between British India and Indian India. The subjects of the Indian States will strongly object to it. I expect that as soon as the practical complications with this proposal will involce, are understood, it will be abandoned.

BUTLER RECOMMENDATIONS.

In my opinion the solution of the problem of the States will be found in new treaties being entered into between the Dominion Government and the States on terms perfectly honourable and beneficial to both. I entirely support the recommendation of the Butler Committee, which Your Excellency has also supported, that the relationship between the British Government and the Princes should not be transferred without their own agreement to a relationship with a new Government in British India responsible to an Indian Legislature. I have suggested the relationship being established on the basis of new treaties as those will afford suitable opportunities for defining more fully than the existing treaties define, the rights and obligations of the two parties for their co-operation in the defence of the Empire and for settling disputes which may arise between them. Parliament has no jurisdiction over the Indian States. So the relationship between them and the Dominion Government can only be established on the basis of new treaties voluntarily entered into by them.

PLEA FOR FULL AUTONOMY.

I have no doubt a Committee of representatives of British India and of the States, working with the help of the officials of the British Government, will be able to arrive at settlements which will assure full autonomy to the Indian States and at the same time provide for their permanent co-operation in matters of national defence and in fiscal arrangements which will help us to build up one strong India, divided and yet united.

I am sorry that the letter has grown longer than I wished it to be, and I must therefore stop. I wish Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Irwin a happy voyage home and a happier return to India, and heartily pray to the Giver of all gifts that your Excellency may on this momentous occasion so discharge the duties of your exalted position as to earn the undying esteem and gratitude of vast millions of your fellowmen in India.

I remain,
Your Excellency,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA
—Reuter.

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EXPLOITS OF NOTORIOUS BANDIT

Escapes From Jail With Gaoler

TROOPS TO HUNT OUT POLISCIUS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Bukharest.—While Jeneral Fournier's troops are endeavouring to round up all bandits in Corsica, Rumanian troops are scouring the countryside and forests in the region of the Dniester to find the notorious bandit Poliscius who has escaped from prison. For ten years Poliscius who is a descendant of a famous family of bandits, who, like Al Capone, have their lawyer, banker, and complete organisation of agents, has terrorised the district of Bessarabia. When he was captured recently the authorities commandered all cars in the region to form a caravan to carry Poliscius and his band to prison. Now aided by the gaoler who has fled with him he is again at large. —Reuter.

TONK STATE SUBJECT PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

To Be Held At End Of November At Ajmere.

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, Nov. 13.

A meeting of the people of the Tonk State was held at Sahabzade Mohammad Hanif Khan Sahab's house, and it was resolved that at the end of this month the Tonk States Subject People Conference be held at Ajmer, for which the Reception Committee was formed with Muftakhirul Omara Moeenulmulk Sahabzada Mohammad Iftikhan Ali Khan Bahadur Samsam Jung, the younger brother of the present ruler, as its chairman. Mr. Jamaluddin Makhnoor, secretary Rajputana and Central India Muslim Nationalist Party will work as the secretary for the present.

It is hoped that the people of this backward State of Rajputana will make it a success by participating in the conference and giving other necessary support to the organisers in their constitutional move

AN APPEAL TO B.P.C.C.

The Secretary of the Hanuman Terrace Tenants' association, Lamington Road in an appeal to the B.P.C.C. says:

The building is occupied by middle class people whose average income ranges somewhere about Rs. 60|- per month. The ever increasing depression in the country being keenly felt by the tenants, they approached many times the landlord to reduce the rents a little but to no purpose. So the Association has called on the tenants to withhold payment of rents till we hear favourably from the landlord. The tenants have readily responded and are withholding the October rents. It is rumoured that the landlord is going to serve distress warrants. May we hope that the Congress will give us all possible assistance before it is too late.

CELEBRATE LALA LAJPAT RAI'S "ANNIVERSARY" BEFITTINGLY.

Lala Dunichand's Appeal.

(From A Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

Lala Dunichand President Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following appeal-Lala Lajpatrai's "Death Anniversary" falls on Tuesday seventeenth. I appeal to all the Congress Committees and other public bodies to make a united effort to celebrate this great occasion in a befitting manner. Lalaji gave his all in the service of the motherland, and it behoves us his grateful countrymen to keep his memory evergreen.

A nation is judged by the manner in which it honours its heroes and martyrs. Lalaji lived as a hero and died a martyr. I trust that seventeenth of November the fateful day of his martyrdom will not find us wanting.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Session To Commence On November 30

The following is the provisional agenda for the Fourth Session of the Bombay Legislative Council, commencing at the Council Hall, Bombay, on Monday, the 30th instant at 2 p.m.

Oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown.

Nomination of four chairmen by the President.

Questions and answers.

Government Bill.

Bill No. XLV of 1931 (A Bill to provide for a succession duty in the Presidency of Bombay)—First Reading.

Demands for supplementary grants.

November, 10.

There was meeting of the orthodox section of the Tamil Brahmins this evening and a resolution in favour of the satyagrahis was moved by Mr. V. Ramaswamy Iyer and seconded by Mr. Venkadachala Iyer. But it was rejected.

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What the People Say

THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE IMBROGLIO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Those who have followed with any care the comments in the press on the attempt on the part of Government to force certain restrictions on the authorities of the College in the supposed interests of discipline amongst students must have been struck by the unanimity with which the Indian press asked the Governing Body of the Deccan Education Society and the conductors of the College not to submit to the dictation of the Government, but to put up a strenuous fight with a view to retaining its freedom intact. How has the Governing Body responded? The answer is to be found in the number of restrictions to which they seem to have agreed. They have agreed to add to the rectorial accommodation by constructing two new bungalows. Further, they have agreed to increase the teaching staff by the appointment of five new professors who perhaps take charge of their classes in a couple of days. Then, the stipulation that the maximum strength of any class should not exceed 150 has also been accepted. The obnoxious tutorial system—better known among the students as the C. I. D. system—has also been agreed to. The Government desired the Governing Body to divert itself of its powers of interference with the work of the Principal which, as experience has shown, has proved a great safeguard to the students. The Governing Body has dutifully bowed to the dictator's behest even in this matter and has assured him that they would stand behind the Principal through thick and thin. Whether a mere resolution to this effect by the Governing Body can in any way affect its powers which are clearly defined in the rules sanctioned by Government themselves in 1897 when the Body was brought into existence is a matter we need not pause here to consider. All that is necessary to remember is that the Governing Body has only too readily fallen in with the wishes expressed by the Director in this behalf. The only point on which it has not yielded relates to the restriction in admissions to the College. And there too all that it has done is to appeal to the Government not to press that condition. We shall not be required to wait long to know what effect the appeal has made on the Government. As regards the increase in fees, the Governing Body has tried to salve its conscience by saying in effect that it would be resorted to if found financially necessary. I have recapitulated the decisions of the Governing Body at such length here in order to enable your readers to judge for themselves how far the Governing Body which consists of five nonmembers and three representatives of life-members has respected the public demand that they should not meekly submit to the dictation of the Government.

The increase in fees is a matter which vitally affects people in the Deccan who have sons and daughters to educate in the Fergusson College. As such the Governing Body's view thereon requires to be examined somewhat more closely. At first sight it might appear as if the idea to increase fees is given up once and for all. Nothing would, however, be further from the truth. Increased fees will, according to the Governing Body itself, take effect if they are found to be necessary in the interests of the finances of the College. This is really another way of saying that they may be expected to-morrow if not to-day. Let me explain how. The addition to the accommodation for college rectors and the increase in the strength of the teaching staff by five which has been agreed to on behalf of the College are obviously not matters which will cost nothing. They will involve a considerable increase in the expenses of running the College. Who is going to foot this additional bill? The required funds can be found by either of two ways: (1) retrenchment or (2) increasing the sources of income of the College. The first is of course, out of the question. The professors in the College receive only a very modest salary which obviously does not admit of any reduction. The sources of income are only three: (1) Government grant, (2) public subscriptions and (3) fees. It will be nothing short of miraculous if in the present straitened state of the Government's finances the Government would come to the aid of the College by increasing their yearly grant to it. As regards (2) though some members of the Society posses the knack of being successful beggars for the institution it is doubtful if in the existing economic conditions they can bring in enough to cover the additional cost. Indeed, the experience of the last two years during which Mr. Mahajani has been principal cannot be said to be very encouraging. Thus there appears to be no alternative to adding to the College income by increased fees. Therefore, to say that increased fees will come into effect if found to be necessary is deliberately to leave the public under a delusion. This is fair neither to the Governing Body itself nor to the public on whose support the College so largely depends. Would it not be more straightforward to tell them that evenutally the additional cost will have to be borne by them? To shelter onself behind financial ecessity which is very elastic, as the Governing Body does, is, to camawflage one's real intentions.

I hoped that on the question of restriction of admissions to the college at any rate the Governing Body would adopt a less submissive attitude. Such a restriction is not known to exist in regard to all the Arts Colleges in this Presidency. Moreover, to seek to restrict the numbers in the college which is virtually to limit its income and to expect it at the same time to effectuate costly "reforms" is to inflict a double injury on the institution. Whether this is intended or not we do not know. But the wonder is that the Governing Body and the life-members do not see through the game. It may be their submissiveness on the present occasion will smoothen matters for them with the Government; but let them not forget that it will be at the cost of the poor people of the Deccan. If the College authorities are firm on the point and think that the fears expressed in the press on the score of the possible increase in fees are groundless, why do they not take the public into their confidence by issuing a clearly-worded statement reassuring them on the point? They would also do well to publish an authoritative statement telling the public something about the nature and course of the negotiations that have been going on between them and the Government. The College has come to be looked upon as something of a national institution which owes its present prosperity to the sacrifice of some of our best men like Gokhale, Tilak, and Agarkar. It has been liberally supported by the public of this presidency and can confidently rely upon similar support even in future. But it must be managed as a public institution. In other words the public must be kept fully in touch with the developments in the College and its working. Secretiveness which is the mother of suspicion must be banned mercilessly. If this had happened earlier, the spectacle of these negotiations going on secretly between the Deccan Education Society and the Government for several weeks without the public being allowed to know anything about them would not have been witnessed. The institutions of the Society are already encumbered with the heavy debt of Rs. 4 1|2 lakhs. Let not those in charge of its affairs undertake any additional liabilities before the public is allowed to have a correct idea as to the extent of those liabilities, and before the Society knows what the public thinks about them.—Yours, etc.,

A GUARDIAN.

Poona, Nov. 13.

"EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION" —A MISNOMER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Government sent four "European" delegates to the Indian R.T.C. to represent "European" community in India; but what are these and their function?—they are all British and they are fighting for trading rights, privileges and monopolies "only" for the British. There is in this country a "European Association"; but in fact it is an association of British traders advocating activities to retain their monopolist position and power. The "European" Press here writes of the "European community" and "temper of the European community" whereas its only interest and 'raison d'etre' is propaganda on behalf of only British Might, Trade and Industry. In all the blustering in the name of "European" where do the other white races, Americans included, stand? Nowhere. The high-sounding name of "European" and "European Association" is only to hoodwink the world.

Cannot the German, French, Italian, American and other non-British white residents in India see through the game? The average Indian is led to include all the white races, Americans not excepted, when he reads and hears the name "European"—and he certainly cannot be blamed for it. It should be "British Association" and "British community" etc. to avoid any misunderstanding. I suppose the non-British white traders are in India to do 'honest' trade on 'equitable' terms as they do elsewhere, and they will be able to do so, perhaps much better, even in an absolutely Independent India. They must know that their prosperity in India is the concern neither of the (British) Government nor of the "European Association" nor of the "European Press"—rather it is the opposite. Then why should they allow their name to be exploited, and their cordial relations with Indians to be estranged when British profiteers here are in the "European" guise obstructing India's way to Freedom!—Yours etc.,

SHIAVAKSH D. MODI.

Calcutta, Nov. 10.

UGANDA COTTON.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the note on duty on raw cotton published by your Financial Critic in your issue of to-day may I write a few lines in reply.

Your Financial Critic refers to 6 crores of rupees spent by India to buy Uganda cotton and suggests that this amount of money had better be spent in India. In the first place the amounts spent on the import of African cotton is 3 crores and not 6 crores. But supposing that we accept the principle enunciated by your Financial Critic will he guarantee that there will be no imports of foreign yarn? Otherwise, your paper will be assisting in stopping the imports of foreign cotton and thus handicapping an Indian trade for the benefit of foreign manufacturers of yarn.

The first fruits of the present exchange and Tariff policy of the Government of India are already apparent, as the following extract from a Liverpool Market Report dated 21st October 1931, will show:—

"Yarn business during the week has continued to expand and although spinners of some qualities have found more business than others, trade as a whole, has been good. "An increasing amount of yarn is being shipped out to India to be made into "Native" cloth." Quite a substantial business is now being done in this direction, and this probably accounts for the fact that, while many manufacturers who ship to India report a poor demand, the spinners from whom they usually bought their yarn are exceptionally busy."

The Uganda cotton which comes into India also gives employment to a large number of workmen, managers, assistants, Indian insurance companies, middle-men etc., and does not merely give employment to the Indian traders in Uganda. In any case it is difficult to accept the principle that all imports from foreign countries are bad and must be discouraged, even if such imports are of raw material which give employment to Indians abroad and Indians at home.—Yours, etc.

R. G. SARAIYA.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

HAJ PILGRIMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I endorse every word of your correspondent "A Muslim" regarding the woes of Haj pilgrims. The plight of the Muslim pilgrims to Hedjaz year in and year out, is indeed very sad.

The Government must understand that the journeys undertaken by the Haj pilgrims under such trying hardships are merely out of their religious duty and not for the sake of pleasure. Hence it is the duty of the Government to see that the hardships lying in the way of the Haj pilgrims should at once be removed.

Besides the recommendations enumerated by your correspondent which are urgently required to be carried out before the ensuing Haj season I would like to point out one more recommendation of the Inquiry Committee which requires also to be carried out promptly. This is with regard to the concession of free fares for infants upto three years of age, and half fares for children upto twelve years of age. This should be made compulsory on every pilgrim ship. At present the shipping companies are charging 'full' fares for infants and children which is awfully unjust and unfair. Will the Government take prompt action and carry out the above recommendations of the Haj Inquiry Committee without any further delay?—Yours, etc.,

M. MOOSA.

CROPS IN ALIBAG TALUKA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The rates have come down. The peasant is hard put up for the last two years but this does not seem to suffice. This year the peasants of the Alibag Taluka have to face odds. The rates have gone and are going lower still. By now they have reached the mark when the first settlement took place. It is Rs. 22 per Khandi. After the first settlement, took place the 2nd settlement of 1890 and after that the last settlement of 1922. That time the average rate was put at Rs. 60 and it was assumed that it would rise.

This much for the rates. Now we should look to the crops. First the rains began very late and then it rained in torrents so the crops were so—so. And whatever crops could be raised were made useless by the recent rains.

The rain showers which fell by October 20th spoiled those crops which get ready soon. Whatever remained were spoiled by the rains on November 1st on which day it rained four inches and on November 12th when it rained three inches. Each time when it rained the crops were cut and spread in the fields for drying. But the rains washed them away and in many places new sprouts came out as when the seed is sown.

Such is the plight yet the Government report says: "on the average the crops are 11 annas in the rupee."

The rates are low. crops are washed away yet the land revenue is to be paid at increased rates. What should the poor peasants of Alibag Taluka do?—Yours, etc.,

D. K. KUNTE.

Alibag Nov. 13.

COMMUNALISM AND RELIGION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Communalism is the indirect result of materialism which means no faith in God and hence it is irreligious. Alexander the Great wanted to be the Emperor of the whole world but he failed. Britain had no ambition to rule India but she happened to rule it. Germany wanted to subjugate all the Powers but she failed. Britain now wants to perpetuate her rule over India but she cannot. Man proposes but God disposes goes the saying. Those having faith in God believe this, time and experience has proved this. No amount of unreasonable and selfish demands for safeguards by minorities or communalists can strengthen their community if God wills otherwise. Is it not sinful for the minorities to snatch the rights of the majority? Those of narrow vision would do it, forgetting: Hate begets hate and love begets love. Nationalism is rationalism which is spiritualistic and hence religious. If the communal settlement failed it shows how unfaithful to God and truth we are that we rely on our own doings than on the will of God. We have to expiate for our sins and for this I would request the President of the Congress kindly to fix a "Truth week" or 'Satya Saptah" to be observed by all those having faith or believe in God and truth.

This week should be celebrated by speaking nothing but truth. Joint congregational prayers of all creeds be arranged where the existence, omnipresence all-powerfulness of God and the virtues of truthfulness and our common brotherhood be explained to the masses with a break in the middle for a three minute silent prayer to God. This it is hoped will greatly help the cause of the nation and solve the communal problem saving millions of life which are likely to fall a prey to the anti-national propaganda of communalists who are prepared to sacrifice the interests and freedom of nation for their self-aggrandisements.—Yours, etc.,

AHSAN ALI.

Itwari, Nagpur.

Agent:— **C. MACDONALD & CO.** Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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ALL-INDIA NATIONAL EXHIBITION AND SWADESHI BAZAR AT NASIK.

Large Business Turnover Expected.

The above exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar to be held at Nasik is to be opened from the 20th instant and will continue for two months, during the coming Sinhastha. The managers of the Cottage Industrial School, Nasik, have undertaken the management of the Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar.

Nasik is a famous pilgrimage centre, notably so during the Sinhastha, which falls once in twelve years. On this account, it is certain that Nasik will be thronged by religious minded people from all parts of India. The Secretaries of the Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar have in view the spread of Swadeshi, and much more the development of Indian Industries.

About 300 stalls of 6' x 18' and 6' x 9' dimensions are available at the moderate monthly rental of Rs. 10 (ten) and Rs. 5 (five) respectively. The final date for registration of claims for the stalls is 15th November 1931. All manufacturers of Swadeshi goods are requested to make use of this opportunity and secure the increasing market for their commodities.

Then rental should be sent by Money Order to the Secretary of Exhibition, Cottage Industrial School, Nasik, before November 25 to avoid disappointment.

New York Cotton.

INCREASED SELLING.

New York, Nov. 14.

The New York Cotton Futures Market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by weakness of Wall Street, but later advanced partially under short covering. Prices fluctuated within a range of 10 points and finally closed at a net decline of 11 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 6.45c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was quiet and closed at a decline of 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 8 points to 6.35c.

American markets are keeping quiet with marked absence of buying influenced by the Bearish Bureau report trade demand is the only support but in the absence of good demand for cotton textile goods. Mills are buying only on declines.

The Census Bureau report states that during the month of October mills in America consumed 4,62,000 bales against 4,64,000 bales during the previous month and 4,44,000 bales in 1930 and 6,39,000 bales in October 1929. The consumption in October compares with previous years as under:—

1931-32	4,62,000
1930-31	4,44,000
1929-30	6,41,000
1928-29	6,19,000
1927-28	6,13,000
1926-27	5,69,000

A study of the above figures shows that the mills are doing fairly well than last year.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

The Government Report, issued on Monday, showing an increase of more than 600,000 bales in the indicated crop was above expectations; however, this had been preceded by moderate reactions, and, when the publication of these figures failed to cause any volume of additional selling, prices advanced sharply. It appeared that buying orders had been placed for execution after the Report had been issued, and the presence of such support checked selling and promoted covering.

The advance in prices was encouraged by the continued strength prevalent on the Wheat and Silver markets.

With sentiment latterly rather mixed, the market has displayed a nervous and an irregular tendency.

Some quarters anticipate increase offerings of Spot cotton with the approach of the holiday season and doubt the maintenance of the present advance. At the same time, the increasing optimism over the general business situation has stirred up more speculative and investment interest.

Meanwhile, the holding movement in the South continues to be in evidence.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York January Highest 6.54 (11-27 a.m.); Lowest 6.45 (10-43 a.m.).

New York.—We have no decided opinion. Market acts tired. South selling all strong markets. Dry goods market quiet.

New Orleans.—Holding movement checking declines. We have a favourable opinion for the market in the long run although may decline somewhat near future. Advise buying cotton all declines. Present prices are 5 cents below average.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received the following cable: New York.—Decline due to hedge selling and long liquidation. Do not think it advisable to operate on the bear side for the present.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date		
14-11-31	4313000	5297000
Receipts Yesterday		
14-11-31	47000	41000
Exports to date		
14-11-31	2247000	2712000
Stock at Ports		
13-11-31	4609000	3942000
Stock Interior Towns		
13-11-31	2051000	1634000
Stock Liverpool		
13-11-31	670000	778000
Visible Supply		
13-11-31	8594000	7616000
Quantity in Sight		
13-11-31	7029000	7625000
Quantity out of Sight		
13-11-31	3633000	3106000

WHEAT FUTURES—LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

	Opening Quotations.
December	5sh 5d. Paid
March	5sh 8-1/2d. Paid
May	5sh 11-1/2d Paid

Market: Quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

PROFESSIONAL SELLING.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 1 point. The tone of the market was quiet, but steady with little offering. There was slight Bombay buying and later on a result of improvement in sterling, there was professional selling. January liquidation was in evidence with hedge selling at the close. The market closed at a decline of 9 to 6 points. Middling American Spot Cotton declined 4 points to 5.02d.

East Indian Cotton Futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 8 points with January 4.19 and March 4.14.

Egyptian Cotton Futures ring was quiet in sympathy with easier feeling in the American section and closed at a decline of 7 to 3 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Exchange was quiet with increased selling and closed 20 to 10 points lower for Sakels and 17 to 19 points lower for Ashmouni contracts.

The market acts heavy and in the absence of fresh stimulant, there are signs of long liquidation. The uncertain outlook for sterling has brought in a change in the general sentiment which hitherto was decidedly bullish. We see no reason for any immediate improvement in the Dollar-Sterling Cross Rate and prefer to await further developments.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Weakness New York continues in sympathy with weak stock market and some December liquidation.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

12-18 p.m.: Liverpool market eased at the close on liquidation and hedge selling. Small Saturday market.

6-02 p.m.: Increased hedge selling absorbed by local trade interests.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co. Liverpool, cable:—

"Weakness New York continues sympathy with weak stock market and some December liquidation."

Messrs. Stubbs & Grindrod, Liverpool, cable:—

"Market keeps extremely steady, offering America very limited at firm basis, understand Japanese large buyers."

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association, Limited).

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 12th Nov. 1,11,372

Same time last season . 1,85,525

Exports from 1st Sept. to 12th November:—

	1931.	1930.
United Kingdom	4,106	7,503
Continent	43,238	87,891
China	68,929	84,630
Japan	67,420	2,27,374
Coast Ports	13,680	3,803
U.S.A.	.....	75
Total	1,97,373	4,11,226

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. to 12th Nov. 25,673.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay 1st Sept. to 12th November, 1931 1,33,440.

Same period last year 1,17,047.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 12th November, 1931 4,02,124.

Same time last year 3,85,947.

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources):—

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 3rd Nov.	33,402
Total for the corresponding period last season ...	64,961
Total cotton shipped from 1st September to 3rd Nov.	63,123
Total for the corresponding period last season ...	73,934

RAW SUGAR FUTURES—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 16.

	Opening Quotations.
NOVEMBER.	
Sellers	6/7-1/2
Buyer	6/
Business done	——
DECEMBER.	
Sellers	6/5-1/4
Buyers	6/5
Business done	6/5
JANUARY.	
Sellers	6/6-3/4
Buyers	6/5
Business done	——
FEBRUARY.	
Sellers	6/7-3/4
Buyers	6/6
Business done	——
MARCH.	
Sellers	6/8-1/2
Buyers	6/8-1/4
Business done	6/8-1/2

Market: Barely Steady.

Bombay Cotton.

CORRECTING TECHNICAL SITUATION.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Those who had the luck of following of these reports, will be glad to know that as anticipated, our market is now correcting the technical situation which was rendered temporarily weak owing to undue rise as a result of heavy speculative buying. On Saturday after the close of the market there was heavy selling by professional operators and Broach A/M. prices had declined to Rs. 187.

In sympathy with easier New York advices, our market was expected to open at Rs. 187 for Broach A/M. delivery. The market opened at Rs. 185/12 and immediately declined to Rs. 183/12. At this level there was scattered short covering which rallied prices to Rs. 185 but again collapsed to Rs. 183/4. There was renewed short covering and prices again rallied to Rs. 183/10 with a limited business. Prices fluctuated within a narow range of annas 4 awaiting Liverpool opening advices particularly to know the effect Tariff wall raised by France.

Liverpool market was expected to open at unchanged prices but it opened weak at a decline of 5 points.

Later on price recorded further decline owing to weakness in Silver which declined to Rs. 59/15.

Our market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	182
Oomra D./J.	158/12
Oomra March	158/4
Bengal D./J.	140

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Nov.	104.20—0.20
Feb.	107.80+1.80
May	110.40+2.50

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

56 Prelad Mill Khamgaon 180½
91 Do. Sapur 176½
100 Kanji Shivji Amraoti 160½
52 P. Crystal & Co. Nagpur 145
30 Bussan & Co. Amraoti 167
80 N. Fatehalli Bolda 153
42 Vasanji Mavji Manavadar 176
93 Kotak & Co. Ranpur 151½
110 Prelad Mill Bantva 180

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	14-11-31.	This year.
Khandesh		3,068
Central India	129	13,013
Barsi and Nagar	368	2,592
Hyderabad-Gaorani		412
Berar	553	18,261
Central Provinces		7,078
Total Oomras	1,050	44,424
Dholera	583	11,317
N.-W. Provinces	52	4,268
Rajputana		3,541
Sind-Punjab	138	8,429
Broach		6,910
Coompta & Dharwar	159	5,150
Westerns-Northerns	186	4,080
Coccanada		3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		288
Persian		410
American		12,252
Egyptian & African	884	17,769
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		55
Total	3,052	118,876

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

1st Sept. to 12th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.

	14-11-31.	This year.
Europe	400	47,344
Japan & China	921	136,349
Coast Ports	150	13,680
Up-country by Rail		25,673
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		37,963
Total	1,471	261,009

DELIVERY COTTON CONTRACTS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

	Nov. plus.	Dec. plus.	Jan. plus.
Wardha Fine	20	16	14
Nagpur Fine	20	—	—
Yeotmal Fine	12	—	—
Arvi Fine	12	8	7
Amraoti Fine	10	—	—
Khamgaon Fine	10	6	3
Malkapur	10	—	—

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown,

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 435/ per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 32 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 125/ per ton.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Groundnuts and Castorseed markets showed a steady tone with a good demand. Wheat market is also experiencing good enquiry at the decline and linseed is rapidly fluctuating. Arrivals of produce are light but in the course of the next four weeks' larger receipts are anticipated.

The general outlook is for an upward trend of prices and while changes, exchanges are playing an important part in the export enquiry, we believe purchases in easier markets offer a good opportunity.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	4	6	6
Linseed May	6	9	6
Poppyseed	11	6	0
Myrabolams	21	0	0
Mowraseed	5	4	0
Castorseed	6	11	6
Cottonseed	2	12	0
Groundnuts	7	2	0
Teelseed	8	6	0
Rapeseed	8	3	0
Gram	24	0	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

	Bales.
Central India	129
Barsi/Nugger	368
Bear	553
Dholera	583
N.-W. Provinces	52
Sind-Punjab	138
Compta/Dharwar	159
Westerns-Northerns	186
Egyptians	93
East Africans	791
Cotton	3,052
	Cwts.
Wheat	16,727
Linseed	1,692
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	72
Gingellyseeds	1,386
Poppyseeds	153
Groundnuts	26,785
Castorseeds	3,731
Rice	18,546
Myrabollams	504
Cottonseeds	866
Mowraseeds	260
Gram	1,867
Joowar	4,824
Maize	30
Barley	1,814
Bajree	333
	Tons.
Coal	749

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Bengal Superfine	155
Bengal Fine	145
Bengal F.G.	140
Sindh-Punjab Fine	145
Sind-Punjab F.G.	140
Wardha-Hinght Fine	175
Nagpur Sawner Fine	172
Yeotmal Fine	166
Arvi Fine	167
Amracti Fine	165
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	165
Mulkapur Fine	160
Khandesh Fine	160
Muthia F.G.	150
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	168
Jalna/Sallu F.G.G.S.	163
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	165
Burwah Sanavad Fine	167
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	165
Broach Fine	192
Broach F.G.	180
Camboria	260
Miraj/Sangli	215
Compta Good	225
Jinja	280
Busoga	285

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Castorseed May Delivery Opening Rs. 33|2; Highest Rs. 33|9|6 and Closing Rs. 33|7.

Groundnut Seeds February Delivery Opening Rs. 32|13; Highest Rs. 33|4|3; Lowest Rs. 32|12 and Closing Rs. 33|2.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Gold market is quiet but steady with a limited business.

Silver market is weak in sympathy with easier advices. The market opened at Rs. 61/12 and declined to Rs. 60/10. The local market being overbought and in view of a general in foreign market after recent bullish activity, chances favour a temporary decline.

Bar Gold Spot	26	6	6
Kartik	26	6	6
Magsar	26	7	0
Sovereigns	16	9	0
Bar Silver Ready	64	0	0
Kartok	60	4	0
Magsar	64	0	0
Tejimandi Kartik	2	6	0
Tejimandi Magsar	4	8	0

LONDON EXCHANGES OPENING RATES.

London, Nov. 16.

	To-day's Opening.
T T London on New York	3.77
T T London on Berlin	15.87-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	9.39
T T London on Brussels	27.007
T T London on Madrid	43.68
T T London on Milan	——
T T London on Berne	——
T T London on Paris	96.87
T T London on Prague	——

Share Market

STEADY AT THE DECLINE.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

The bearish feeling which overtook, almost all the speculative markets of the city, had a sympathetic effect on the Share Market. There was scattered selling in most of the speculative counters, but later on the market displayed good undertone on better political advices. The increased production of Tata Steel Works also helped the steadiness. Government Securities also ruled quiet with absence of demand.

There is utter absence of outside business and mostly inter-Bazar business is passing within jobbing limits. A moderate rise or fall induces buying and selling. Although the general outlook is better, there is absence of buying owing to unsettled political news. Operators show no inclination to take definite stand and the market is expected to move within trading limits. Important developments of a far-reaching influence about the result of the R.T.C. are expected this week.

Bombay Burma shares registered a sharp decline owing to small dividend declared. On the merit of the present dividend, the present rate of Rs. 330 is considered rather high by several investors.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 665 and closed at Rs. 667/8. Fazul shares opened at Rs. 312 and after declining to Rs. 308 closed at Rs. 317/8. Tata Steel ordinary shares after declining to Rs. 28|14 closed at Rs. 29|10.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Bombay Dyeing 665, 67, 65, 67.
Century 215, 13, 15, 14.
Colaba 72, 73.
Crescent 51.
Fazul 312, 10, 13, 9, 12.
Indore 312.
Madhowji 10.
Nagpur 231, 78, 80.
New Great 131, 30, 30-10.
Pearl, 181, 77, 80, 78.
Simplex 50.
Swadeshi 220, 17.
Burma 322, 28, 23, 30.
Hydro 108, 7-13.
Tram 102, 2-7.
Deff. 330.
Ord. 29, 28-14, 29, 10.
Bundi 14.
Indian 160, 61.
Katni Ord. 148-2.
Alcock 90.

MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

100 Ahm. Advance	245
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	667-8
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	214-0
500 Central India P.	412-8
100 Central India	280
100 Colaba	73-12
100 Ooorla	115
100 Crescent	51-4
250 Carrim	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	30
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-0
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	312-8
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	82-8
1000 Hindustan	1201-4
100 Indore-Malwa	312-8
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kastoorchand	0-2
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	113-12
250 Laxmi	720
100 Madhowji	10-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	26.0
1060 Morarji	295
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	130-10
100 New City	43-12
250 Pabani	98-12
250 Pearl	178-12
100 Phoenix	250
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1515
250 Simplex	50
100 Swan	65
100 Swadeshi	217-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	677
500 Vishnu	1117-8
1000 Western	680
BANKS	
100-50 Baroda	59-8
50-25 Central	13-11
10-5 Eastern	58
500 Imperial	375-12
500-125 Imperial Cont.	213-12
100-50 India	76-8
5 Union	3-1
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	14
70 Gwalior	57
250 Indian	161-4
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	102-4
40 Katni Def.	570
100 Katni	148-2
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7-8
100 Shahabad	170
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	14-14
200 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-14
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	110-10
1000 Andhra Val P	933-12
1000 Andhra Valley	580
50 Bom. Tram P.	61
50 Bombay Tram	102-7
100 Tata Hydro P.	100-5
100 Tata Hydro	107-13
1000 Tata Power P.	1005-0
1000 Tata Power	385
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantej	661-4
100 Amritsar Patti	38
100 Central Province	72-8
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	38
100 Mandra Bhon	50-12
500 Tapti Valley	535
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-8
10 Shivrajpur	11-12
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108-12
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	50-4
30 Tata Steel D.	330
75 Tata Steel	29-10
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	90
250 Bom Steam P	167-8
250 Bom. Steam	166-4
50 Bom. Telephone	42-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-11
125 Bom. Burma Old	330
50 Bom. Burma New	113-12
100 Ind. Bleaching	133-12
15 Scindia	6-3
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	54-14
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	94-9

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

November 16.

Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
Pilsna, Luppis, Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

November 17.

City of Bath, Singleton, Karachi.
Pilsna, Luppis, Trieste.
Monceiliere, Stawzer, Trieste.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O S & D Coy's steamer Badarpur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Pilsna:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Pilsna, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai and will sail to-day for Trieste, with same bottom and general cargo and through passengers.

S S City of Bath:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Bath will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London.—167678 Rs. bar gold, National Bank of India Ltd.

For Bourgas.—23 bales animal skin, H A K A Majid.

S S Mundra for London—843 bags groundnut oil cakes, W Latham & Co.; 448 bags groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons Ltd.

For Hull.—135 drums groundnut oil, H Ramji & Co.; 265 drums groundnut oil, Swastika Oil Mills.

For Dunkirk.—75 bales wool raw, Shamjimal.

S S California for Liverpool.—150 bales wool raw, D Sassoon & Co.; 21 bales wool raw, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 100 bales hemp, K J Kapadia & Co.; 25 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora; 14 bales cotton thread waste, A L Zaveri; 57 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 25 bales wool raw, M Massih; 18 bales wool raw, K Lalbhai; 290 bags lentils, M Bhuta & Co.; 640 bags myrabollams, R S Tata & Co.; 1600 bags groundnut oil cakes, W Latham & Co.

For Glasgow.—1350 bags groundnut oil cakes, W Latham & Co.

S S Bloemfeulein for Liverpool.—2716 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.; 723 bags linseed oil cakes, New Mofussil Co.; 135 drums groundnut oil, A Oomerbhoy; 640 bags myrabollam, J Moolchand & Co.

For Antwerp.—650 bags linseed oil cakes, K M Nathoo; 50 bales hemp, M Nissim, 150 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 1325 bags groundnut oil cakes, 50 drums castor oil, Swastika Oil Mills; 55 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 150 bales hemp, S Parmanand.

For Hull.—1723 bags castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg.—3096 bags joowari, K Devchand & Co.

For Copenhagen.—4 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd; 29 bales cotton thread waste, Ralli Bros.

For Bremen.—125 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste.—2667 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Venice.—1280 bags groundnuts, 700 bags castorseed, K Devchand & Co.; 1230 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

For Alexandretta.—56 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Jaffa.—20 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Port Said.—10 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejil.

For Suez.—31 bales cotton yarn A El. Ejil.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe.—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 434 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros; 611 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha & Co.; 1500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 100 ton old scrap iron, Faiz & Co.

For Shanghai.—254 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

S S Borneo Maru, Agents, O S Kaisha Ltd., from Yokohama.—200 cases beer; 20 cases rayon and cotton goods; 13 bales silk.

From Nagoya.—48 bales cotton shirting; 600 cases beer; 174 cases porcelain ware; 12 cases glassware.

From Osaka.—37 cases cotton piece-goods; 130 cases cotton shirting; 25 cases cotton drill; 280 cases cotton glassware; 320 cases cotton yarn; 20 cases chemical; 40 cases enamel ware.

From Kobe.—360 bundles momi oil cases; 620 pces. logs; 42 cases glassware; 101 bales straw boards, 50 cases sulpher; 276 cases canvas shoes; 430 cases porcelain ware; 66 bales cotton flares; 85 bales cotton shirting; 31 bales cotton and silk shirting.

From Moji.—200 bundles straw boards.

From Dairen.—125 bales cotton yarn.

From Hongkong.—50 bags sugar candy; 75 cases ginger wet; 65 cases wet syrup; 42 rolls matting.

From Canton.—20 cases China root; 50 bales raw silk; 250 bales cassia; 30 pkg. glassware.

From Singapore.—2344 bags sago flour; 717 bags betelnuts; 212 bags rattans; 200 bundles sandalwood; 45 bags gum capel; 48 bags gum benzamin.

From Belawan Dall.—225 cases tea dust.

From Penang:—253 slates tin; 352 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo.—610 pkgs. tea; 53 bales mattress fibre; 59 cases crepe rubber; 97 bales empty gunnies; 26 cases plumbago.

S S California, agents, G. Tdg. Co., from Liverpool.—57 cases cotton; 23 cases cotton yarn; 318 cases machinery; 103 cases pick heads; 847 cases soap; 40 cases whisky; 88 cases looves; 26 cases beer; 54 cases cotton rope; 318 cases china clay; 275 bales newspaper; 200 cases pig solder; 64 drums dyes; 362 drums paint; 490 drums lub. oil; 288 bundles steel circles; 60 bundles steel; 1010 bundles steel hooks; 502 bundles tubes; 344 Nos. Pulleys; 50 nos. cisterns; 1492 drums chemicals.

From Glasgow.—40 cases cotton piece-goods; 10 cases cotton; 79 cases cotton thread; 100 nos. cisterns; 139 bundles tubes; 750 bundles pipes; 505 cases ale; 220 cases beer; 433 cases whisky; 50 cases fire clay; 46 cases preserves; 84 bales newspaper; 51 bales paper; 155 bundles joists; 219 bundles sheets; 87 bundles rivets; 56 drums sparen oil; 1000 nos. firebricks.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has Its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1[illegible].

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1931

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India
J12

Mahatma's Plain-Speaking To Premier.

NOT PREPARED TO GIVE IN ON MINORITIES PROBLEM.

His Conditional Acceptance Of Provincial Autonomy.

BRITISH PAPERS' CANARD TO VILIFY GANDHIJI.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 15.

As the Muslims after protracted conversations at the Ritz Hotel told Mahatma Gandhi finally that they had no desire to change their minds on the position they had taken up so far, Mahatma Gandhi did not see them to-day, in spite of his eagerness to explore every avenue of satisfactory settlement.

He, however, had discussions with other British India delegates at King's Street. Later they had long conversations lasting over an hour with Sir Samuel Hoare, which is understood to be in connection with the letter he wrote to the Premier last week.

GANDHIJI'S LETTER TO PREMIER.

It is understood that in the course of this letter, the Premier was told by Mahatma Gandhi that the latter was not prepared to give in on the Minorities Problem though he would not raise objections to his arbitration on the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh issue.

Mahatma Gandhi is also reported to have told the Premier that he would agree to Provincial Autonomy only on one condition, that responsibility will be conceded at the Centre by statute within six or nine months, and his proposals, as adumbrated in his various conversations with Lord Irwin, Marquis of Lothian and Gen. Smuts, stand or fall together.

The Muslims are holding private discussions as to whether the Premier's offer of arbitration should be acceptable. They have not so far written any letter to the Premier as has been done by the Hindu and Sikh members.

"PERVERSION OF FACTS."

With reference to reports appearing in the morning papers that Mahatma Gandhi begged of the Muslims to disown the Minorities Pact, enquiries made in responsible quarters elicit the information that the reports are a pure perversion of facts. Everyone is firm amongst the British India delegates with whom I have conversed and they consider the report as part of the malicious campaign to prejudice the British public against Mahatma Gandhi, on the eve of the breakdown of the Conference.

GANDHIJI & DR. SAPRU WRITE SEPARATE LETTERS TO PREMIER

Mahatma Ready To Accept "Mac's Arbitration On Hindu-Muslim-Sikh Issue

AND REQUEST CONGRESS TO ACCEPT THE AWARD

LONDON, Nov. 15.

A number of delegates were assembled at Pandit Malaviya's room to-day with a view to obtaining further support to the letter which Pandit Malaviya and six other delegates wrote to the Prime Minister yesterday requesting him to settle the communal question and informing him that they would stand by his decision.

ANOTHER LETTER TO PREMIER.

Another letter was sent to Premier to-day signed by Mr. Sastri, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Joshi, Sir P. Sethna, Mrs. Subbarayan, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Ramachandrarao, Mr. Shiva Rao, and Mr. Mudaliar asking Mr. MacDonald to "arbitrate on the communal question."

Efforts are being made to obtain the signatures of the Moslem delegates to this letter.

GANDHIJI AND SAPRU WRITE SEPARATE LETTERS TO "MAC"

It is understood that neither Mahatma Gandhi nor Dr. Sapru has signed any of these letters and that they have written separately to the Prime Minister. Gandhiji has informed Mr. MacDonald that he would sign the proposal that Mr. MacDonald should arbitrate on the communal question as far as it related to the Hindus. Moslems and Sikhs and Gandhiji would request the Congress to accept Mr. MacDonald's award.

Dr. Sapru has informed the Prime Minister that he will not only accept the award on the communal question as it affected the Hindus, Moslems and Sikhs, but also accept the Prime Minister's decision on questions affecting other communities as well.

The Sikh delegates are also writing separately to the Premier.—Reuter.

REVIVAL OF BRITISH STEEL INDUSTRY

Proposed Formation Of Huge Combine

NEW GOVT TO PROVIDE PROTECTION.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Clouds of depression which have long been hanging over the British Steel Industry seem at length to be breaking. According to newspapers secret negotiations have been proceeding for some time for the formation of an enormous steel combine, comprising Messrs. Dorman Long and Company Ltd., and Ferness Group and Consett Iron Company, Limited, which are stated to be capable of turning out at least half of the entire capacity of industry.

It is anticipated that the formation of the Combine will be completed by the end of the year, and when that occurs there will be five large groups controlling practically the entire steel industry. It is expected that the new Government will provide some degree of protection for the steel industry, and this combined with more efficient working as a result of the amalgamation, will, it is hoped, go a long way towards bringing about revival of the industry.—Reuter.

SOCIALIST R.T.C. AT AJMER.

A Socialist Round Table Conference proposed latel by the U. P. Naujawan Bharat Sabha will be held in Ajmer on the 15th and the consecutive days of December.

All Correspondent is to be addressed to the General Secretary Socialist Round Table Conference Ajmer.

"DOWN WITH AMBEDKAR."

At the annual general meeting of Bombay Chamars ("Untouchables") held recently, Dr. Ambedkar's utterances at the R. T. C. were repudiated, and a vote of confidence was passed in the leadership of Gandhiji. Mr. Shankerrao Patil (3rd from left) presided on the occasion.

SILVER AS PART OF BANK'S CURRENCY RESERVES

Mr. Amery's Plea

HOW IT WOULD HELP INDIA

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

A powerful plea that the leading central banks should be authorised to include silver as part of their currency reserves up to some fixed proportion of their total is made by Mr. L.C.S. Amery in the "Financial Times". It would be unnecesasry to re-establish any complete scheme of bimetallism for even were silver only held at market price, the mere fact that the banks were holding considerable volumes would tend to maintain reasonably a high stable price of metal. This would be helpful in counteracting the effects of maldistribution of gold and also correct impending deficiency of gold while the inclusion at fixed ratio would secure permanent exchange stability with Far East and also help India.

WILL BRITAIN NOT RETURN TO GOLD STANDARD?

Manchester Merchants Do Not Want It.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters has sent a statement to the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade, urging that Government should give an assurance that there is no intention, at present, of returning to the Gold Standard.—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-IRISH TREATY RIGHTS.

Reservation From Free State Legislation Operaton Urged.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

A plea that the Anglo-Irish Treaty rights should be expressly reserved from the operation of the Free State legislation after the passage of the Statute of Westminster, is made in a letter to the Press signed by Lords Carson and Danesfort and the members of the House of Commons, Messrs. Gretton and Somervilie.

The letter says that the Free State Government obviously hopes after the passage of the Statute, to abolish the right of appeal to the Privy Council, which is valued by a large body of loyalists in the Free State. If the Parliament allows this safeguard to be set at nought what weight can be attached to any eventual safeguards for the minorities in India.—Reuter's Special.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

Commonwealth Labour Party Outlines Policy.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Sydney.—The policy to be followed in the Federal elections by the Commonwealth Labour Party was outlined in a statement issued after a secret session of the Labour Conference addressed by the Commonwealth Prime Minister, Mr. Scullin. It is proposed to seek alteration of the constitution, whereby the Commonwealth Parliament will be given full powers, or, alternatively full powers over trade, commerce and industrial arbitration.

The policy also provides for establishment of a Reserve Bank which would free the Commonwealth Bank from the central bank business, and enable it to compete more actively with the trading banks. It is also decided to give further preference to Great Britain with regard to goods which Australia cannot produce herself in exchange for a larger share of the British market for Australian goods.—Reuter.

GENERAL ELECTION TO HESSEN PARLIAMENT.

Hitlerites Gain 27 Seats.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Berlin.—The Nazi wave is sweeping on ruthlessly in Germany, yesterday's general election to the Hessen Parliament resulting in the Hitlerites gaining 27 seats compared with previous nil. The Coalition of Socialists, Roman Catholics, Centre and Democrats which previously had 40 out of 70 seats now has only 26.—Reuter's Special.

Sydney Welcomes Butler.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Sydney.—15,000 spectators enthusiastically welcomed C. A. Butler who recently beat the England-Australia flying record when he landed at Hargrave Park. After beating Scott's record, Butler left Port Darwin for a flight down the coast in his all British 75 H.P. Comper Swift aeroplane.—Reuter.

Khoja Lady's Gift To 'Harijan' Ashram.

(From Our Correspondent).

VARTEJ (Kathiawar), Nov. 14.

The trustee of the Vartej Harijan (Antiyaja) Ashram, writes:—

Bai Nurbanos, Alibhai Ebrahim, wife of Sheth Gulam Husain Haji Virani, a Khoja lady of Zanzibar, East Africa, sent a cheque of Rs. 100 on the New Year's Day. In her letter she writes:—

"God gave me new life and health after my long and serious illness. As a token of joy, I send you my humble mite of Rs. 100 towards the fund for the Vartej Antiyaja Ashram, which I know, is doing very good work for the uplift of our depressed brethren."

MUSLIMS ADAMANT

No Discussion Of Central Responsibility

READY TO LEAVE COMMUNAL QUESTION TO "MAC."

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Muslim Delegation is understood to have decided that it is impossible in the present circumstances to change its attitude regarding its inability to discuss in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee such questions as Central Responsibility.

It is understood that the Delegation also decided that it is willing (if other minorities including Sikhs and the Maha Sabha as also Gandhiji with Congress joined in) to leave to the Prime Minister, as head of the Government, the decision on communal questions on the condition that the decision should cover questions affecting all minorities.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

Injunction Against Subhas Bose Withdrawn.

DACCA, Nov. 14.

The injunction order prohibiting Mr. Subhas Bose's entry into Dacca has been withdrawn. Conditional bail order has been cancelled and personal bond substituted.—A.P.

Mr. Ruiker On Sjt. Subhas Bose's Arrest.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Nov. 16.

That the excesses committed by the officials at Dacca should not see the light of the day, must be the only motive underlying the arrest of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose," declared Mr. Ruiker in a powerful speech at a Congress meeting, held last night. Sjt. Punamchand Ranka was in the chair and Messrs. Sherlekar and Kanitker delivered speeches strongly condemning the arrest of Sjt. Bose.

Mr. Ruiker said that he for one did not hold any optimistic view about the success of the R.T.C. and an amicable settlement between England and India. The arrest of Sjt. Bose is a clear breach of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement," concluded Mr. Ruiker.

Mr. Punamchand Ranka dealt with the need for strengthening Congress organisation and establishment of circle Congress Committees.

Muslim League Supports "Minorities' Charter."

COUNCIL EXPECTS ROUND TABLE JUNTA TO BE FIRM.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

A meeting of the Council of the Muslim League was held to-day when the following members were present: Dr. Mufti Mohd. Sadique of Quadian, President, Sir Mohd. Yakub, Dr. Ziauddin, Moulvi Syed Murtazasahib, Mr. R. Chinoy, Seth Abdulla Haroon, Moulvi Tufail Ahmed, Mr. Abdul Waheed Khan, Sheikh Abdul Haq, Maulana Arif Hasvi and Mr. S. M. Abdulla.

CONFIDENCE IN AGA KHAN.

After recording its sorrow and sense of loss at the death of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad and offering respectful congratulations to the Nizam of Hyderabad on the alliance with the Osmania dynasty of Turkey the Council passed resolutions bearing on various present-day topics. The Council approved of and appreciated the attitude of H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir Mahomed Shafi, Jinnah and other Muslim members of the Round Table Conference who enjoyed their full confidence regarding Muslim demands and the Council expected them to show firmness and unanimity in the further stages of the Conference.

"MINORITIES' CHARTER."

The Council welcomed the arrangement arrived at in London between the Muslim members of the Round Table Conference and the minorities (except Sikhs) and expected success in their efforts for an honourable settlement with the Congress. The Council reaffirmed the former resolutions on Muslim demands embodied in Mr. Jinnah's fourteen points and the resolutions passed at the Delhi Muslim Conference of December 1929. The Council recorded its opinion that no constitution would be workable or bring peace unless it guaranteed full protection for Muslim rights and for the interests of the minorities.

REDISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES.

The Council further oppined that the question of the reorganisation of the provinces should be taken as a whole and not piecemeal. No distribution of provinces would be acceptable to the Mussalmans which resulted in reducing a Muslim majority existing in any province to a minority.

FRONTIER REFORMS.

The Council viewed with alarm and condemned the efforts made to stop the introduction of reforms in the North-west Frontier Province on the same scale as in the other parts of the country, and warned that differential treatment in the N.W.F. Province was bound to create an upheaval on the frontier fraught with grave consequences. The Council urged that the Legislature of the N.W.F. Province should be entirely elected as in other provinces and Ministers should be responsible to the Legislature subject to such control by the Governor as in other provinces.

SIND SEPARATION.

The Council expressed deep regret at the report of the Sind Financial Enquiry Committee and opined that by economy and the introduction of less expensive forms of administration it should be possible to bring the financial position of the province to a satisfactory position. The Council reiterated its considered opinion that the separation of Sind from Bombay formed one of the most important Muslim demands of a fundamental character.

KASHMIR AFFAIRS.

The Council was perturbed at "the atrocities committed upon innocent Muslim men, women and children in Kashmir and Jammu and extended its heart-felt sympathy to the victims and the bereaved families. The Council strongly urged on the Maharaja of Kashmir the necessity of taking strong and urgent measures to redress the grievances of Muslim subjects forming eighty per cent. of the population of the State and punish the perpetrators of the atrocities. The Council further urged the Maharaja to ensure that Muslims obtained their legitimate and due share in the administration of the State. The Council condemned the communal colour given to the Kashmir affair and earnestly hoped that the Maharaja would not be influenced by "the sinister propaganda carried on by the Hindu Maha Sabha which is bound to widen the gulf between the Maharaja and his Muslim subjects and ultimately prove detrimental to the interests of His Highness and the State."

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

The Council was alarmed at the news that prisoners in Kashmir and Jammu were not given adequate accommodation, bedding and food and urged that immediate steps should be taken to give the prisoners the same comforts as were given to prisoners of a similar type in British India.

The Council emphatically demanded that the Government of India should publish immediately the report of the N.W.F. Province Crime Regulation Enquiry Committee and remove forthwith all repressive laws prevalent in the province.

Lastly the Council urged the Provincial Muslim Leagues to hold meetings and elect office-bearers in accordance with the rules of the League. The next meeting of the Council has been fixed for 22nd instant when the question of holding the next session of the League will be decided.

It is understood that Delhi, Quadian and Bombay have extended invitations for the session.—A. P.

WHAT UNITES HINDUS AND MUSLIMS IN SIND

Principal Gokhale's Views

Principal Gokhale of the Engineering College 'Karachi' writes:

I hold with Mazzini that God has written a message on the brow of every nation, every family, every man and they all ought to be free to develop it in their own way. That is why I like India to be "free" to manage her own affairs, to think and act as she likes, provided, of course, that such freedom is not used to tyrannise over others. Similarly I do think that Sind has a distinct individuality of its own—a peculiarly fine mixture of Hinduism and Islam. Notwithstanding any foolish things that might have been said or done by people from both communities, I am of opinion, that the Hindu Vedantist and sufi-tempered Islam blend in Sind, as they do nowhere in India. I do not like that to be overriden by the dominant note from the Punjab or compromised by the too orthodox Hinduism of Gujarat or Deccan. That is why I am a firm believer in Sind separation. The financial difficulties do not worry me. Every man who aspires after freedom has to face his own problems and deficits if need be.

All these financial inquiries and reports may serve to show the Sindis where they stand, but they are, like the Simon Report, of no value where freedom is concerned. The only relevant question is "do the Sindhis want freedom and bread, or slavery and cakes"? On this question, being a born Sindhi I do not seek an opinion. Having lived in Sind now for a dozen years, I try to help the Sindhi's cause, if I can; but beyond that I think it is for Sindhis to decide this issue."

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